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CIVIL SERVICE GUIDE

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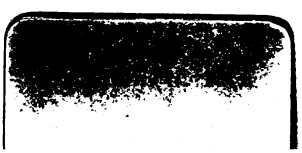


CIVIL SERVICE GUIDE;

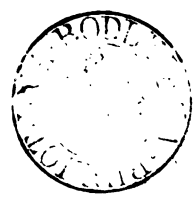
CONTAINING

FULL PARTICULARS OF EVERY GOVERNMENT OFFICE, THE MODE OF OBTAINING NOMINATIONS, ENTRANCE SALARIES, AND RECENT EXAMINATION PAPERS ON EVERY SUBJECT IN WHICH CANDIDATES ARE TESTED.

BY R. JOHNSTON,

Author of the Civil Service Arithmetic, &c.

SECOND EDITION.



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1870.

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

FROM the nature of such a compilation as the present, which treats of such a great number of Public Offices, all of which differ from one another, sometimes in matters of importance, and sometimes in matters of mere detail, there evidently must exist inaccuracies, notwithstanding the most careful collection of statistics and the most painstaking correction of the press. On this account, I must earnestly entreat the kind forbearance of many of my readers, who, from a close connexion for several years with individual offices, know much more about those offices than I have given in the following pages. It is but right to mention, however, that I have been the first to tabularize the various Public Offices, so as to bring before the reader at a glance the present position of a candidate who enters any of them, and, according to the usual course of events, what will be his future prospects.

Such a treatise as the present could only be published after the Civil Service had been thoroughly organized, and almost every office under Government brought under its regulations.

In order to make future editions as accurate as possible, I beg to solicit the kind assistance of gentlemen in the Public Service; and to those who furnish me (through the Publishers) with any important correction, I promise a copy of the edition of the book in which the correction appears.

R. JOHNSTON.

August 3, 1869.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE call for a Second Edition within a few months has more than met the most sanguine expectations of the Author, who will use every effort to make the present treatise as reliable as possible, by inserting any changes that may be carried out in the several Government departments as soon as they shall be officially published. From his position as one of the most experienced teachers for public examinations of all kinds, he hopes to secure the confidence of the public by supplying them with valuable information from his own experience in addition to that obtained from Blue Books, so that this treatise will be much more than a mere reprint of Government Returns.

R. JOHNSTON.

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Since the publication of the first edition of this Guide the *County Surveyorships* of Ireland have been thrown open to public competition. Age, 26 to 40; Salary, £400 to £500 per annum.

MAXIMUM 1,000.

PART I.

Mathematics, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Differential and Integral Calculus, and Geometrical Optics, 100 marks.

Mechanical Philosophy, including Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, Pneumatics, and Heat regarded as a source of power, 100 marks.

Experimental Science, including Inorganic Chemistry, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, 100 marks.

Geology and Mineralogy, 40 marks.

PART II.

Strength and other Properties of Materials and the Calculation of Strains, 100 marks.

A. Railway and Canal Engineering, 140 marks.

B. Marine Engineering, including Harbour, Dock, Sea and Reclamation Works, 140 marks.

C. Hydraulic Engineering, including Water Supply, Sewerage, and Irrigation, 140 marks.

D. County Works, including Architecture, Roads, Drainage, and River Works, 140 marks

*** Each of the groups lettered A, B, C, D, to include Designs, Estimates, Specifications, and the Mechanical contrivances connected with it; and candidates will be required to show that they have been engaged in practice of their profession on adequate works for a sufficient time, or have had in some other way satisfactory opportunities of becoming acquainted with the practice of their profession in some one of the branches thus indicated.

RECENT CHANGES IN EXAMINATIONS.

THE *Fourteenth Report* of the Civil Service Commissioners having been issued while our *Second Edition* was passing through the Press (November, 1869), we consider it necessary to direct attention to a few matters which it contains not found in the body of this treatise, in order to bring our corrections as near as possible to the present time.

ADMIRALTY.—*Dock-yard Schoolmasterships.*

Two subjects have been added to the course found at page 44, viz. :—Elementary Chemistry and Physics, to which (combined) 450 marks are attached, making the maximum 3,800.

Writers.—The examination of Writers referred to on page 43 has been revised, and stands as follows:—Age 25—40—*(a)* A good, clear Handwriting. *(b)* Writing from Dictation with ease and correctness. *(c)* A Knowledge of the first four Rules of Arithmetic.

Before attending for examination they are to undergo a month's probation in the office; they will be paid when appointed at the rate of 6s. 6d. a day for six days in the week for first year, to rise 3d. a day for each year's service, to a maximum of 9s. 6d. a day. They will be removable on a month's notice.

Writers in Somerset House.—These will be under the same regulations, but will be nominated by the principal officer in the department in which they are to serve: pay from 6s. to 9s. a day: on their services being no longer required, they will be discontinued by the principal officer.

Writers in Dock-yards, Victualling-yards, &c.—These will be under the same regulations: but their pay will be 6d. a day less; and they will be appointed, &c. by the superintendents, who will communicate with the Civil Service Commissioners, on their month's probation being completed, in order to have them examined. Two weeks' leave of absence annually will be given to all writers.

OPEN COMPETITION FOR ENGINEER STUDENTS IN THE DOCK-YARD FACTORIES.

Age 15 *to* 16. *Subjects of Examination.*—(1) Arithmetic, including square and cube root, 250 marks; (2) Orthography, 100; (3) Handwriting, 100; (4) Reading, 100; (5) Grammar, 100; (6) English Composition, 100; (7) Geography, 100; (8) Translation from French, 150; Euclid, first-six books, 300; Algebra, including Quadratic Equations, 300. *Maximum*, 1,600.

A test examination will be held on the first-three subjects. A second trial will be allowed to candidates within the limits of age. The examinations will commence on first Tuesdays in June and December.

SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

An annual examination will be held, commencing the third Monday in July, at which all shipwrights' apprentices who have served not less than four nor more than six years, all engineer students who have served not less than three nor more than five years, may present themselves: seven months of every year will be spent at the school, and five months in the Dock-yards.

Subjects of Examination.—1. Pure Mathematics, including Arithmetic, Mensuration, Plane and Descriptive Geometry, and Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus, 2,500 marks.

2. Applied Mathematics, including mechanics and hydrostatics, 1,000.
3. Practical Ship-building, including laying off (for shipwrights' apprentices only), 2500.
4. Practical Marine Engineering (for engineer students only), 2,500.
5. French, 500.
6. Elements of Physics and Chemistry, 750.
7. English Grammar and Composition, 750.
8. Geography and History, 750.

CEYLON WRITERS.

Some changes have been made in these appointments. One half of the candidates is nominated by the Secretary of State, the other by the Governor of Ceylon; and a few appointments are made in anticipation of vacancies.

CHANGES IN THE EXAMINATIONS.—*(See page 48.)*

A. *Obligatory Subjects.*

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic.
3. Latin, and either Greek, French, German, or Italian.
4. English Composition, including Précis-writing.

B. *Optional Subjects.*

5. Pure and Mixed Mathematics.
6. Ancient or Modern History and Geography.
7. The Elements of Constitutional and International Law, and Political Economy.
8. Geology, Civil Engineering, and Surveying.

Every Candidate must show a competent knowledge of the first-four subjects, and may select any two of the optional subjects.

STRAIT SETTLEMENT CADETSHIPS.

Patron.—Secretary of State for the Colonies. *Age* 20—23.

The subjects of examination are exactly the same as for *Ceylon Writers*, and similarly divided.

Each cadet will receive £200 per annum, half on his leaving England, and full salary on his arrival in the Colony. He will afterwards apply himself to Malay or Chinese, as directed. Quarters, books, and teachers will be provided for him, and he must attend public offices two hours daily. Having acquired a competent knowledge of Malay or Chinese, he will be appointed at £300 per annum.

HONG KONG CADETS.—(*See* p. 49.)

The regulations respecting these appointments have also been revised. The subjects of examination are precisely as given for Ceylon Writers—*Age* 20—23. The commencing *Salary* is the same as for *Strait Settlement Cadets*, and paid similarly. Having learned Chinese after his arrival in the Colony, he is appointed at a salary of £400 per annum, rising to £500, &c.

CONSTABULARY OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE.

The "Weight" attached to each subject has been somewhat modified. The maximum remains the same; but 150 marks are taken from Arithmetic, 50 added to English Composition, 50 to Spelling, and 50 to Handwriting. The Geography is restricted to the British Isles (*See* p. 83).

CUSTOMS.

Candidates for Clerkships in the Customs are not henceforth to be examined in English History.

Solicitor's Office.—The age is now from 25 to 30; no competition is held; and candidates are merely required to qualify in 1. Writing from Dictation; 2. Arithmetic; 3. English Composition; 4. Elements of Criminal Law; 5. Elements of the Law of Evidence; 6. Elements of Common Law, Procedure, and Practice.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Instead of a modern language, any candidate can take up Greek; and Stephens' "Blackstone," Vol. 1, or Book-keeping, has been added to the former subjects. (*See* p. 52.)

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Fifteen youths from 14 to 16 years of age have been appointed as junior assistant clerks (41 having competed), at a salary of 12*s.* per week, rising 1*s.* per week, per annum "until the completion of their 19th year." The examination was in arithmetic first-four rules, totting, writing, and copying MS. No pupil-teacher eligible.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

The examination for *attachés* has been revised. The first examination remains the same as given, p. 55, with the exception of Euclid which has been left out. The age is now 20, instead of 21. The second examination remains the same as heretofore.

LANDED ESTATES' COURT, *(Ireland.)*

The examination is no longer competitive, and consequently the subjects marked "also in competitions" have been struck out. It is a pity the judges, who should be the pioneers of intellectual progress, cannot now as formerly, appoint their friends without any examination whatever.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE.

Age 17—30.—The subjects of examination are—(1) Handwriting and Orthography; (2) Arithmetic; (3) English Composition (including expanding a letter from minutes); (4) Précis; (5) Comparison of Copies with Originals.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

Candidates are now examined, in addition to the prescribed subjects, in Reading aloud.

RECORD OFFICE, *(England.)*

The final competition, as mentioned at p. 90, is now restricted to "Latin, French, and Blackstone."

SALMON FISHERIES' OFFICE.

Clerks: Age 17—30.

MAXIMUM, 700.

1. Arithmetic	250	4. Intelligence	100
2. Orthography	100	5. English Composition	150
3. Handwriting	100		

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

In the examination for 1870 one thousand marks, instead of 500, will be allocated to Natural Science. *(See* p. 97.*)*

Our specimens of Examination Papers are almost identical with those given in the Report from which the above has been extracted.

3*rd December*, 1869.

Civil Service Guide.

INTRODUCTION.

By an order in Council of the 21st May, 1855, it was provided that all such young men as might be proposed to be appointed to any junior department of the Civil Service should "before being admitted to probation," be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners, or under their directions, and should receive from them a certificate of qualification for such situation; and it was declared to be their duty "in respect of "every such candidate, before granting any such certificate as "aforesaid:—

"1st. To ascertain that the candidate is within the limits of "age prescribed in the department to which he desires to be "admitted; 2nd. To ascertain that the candidate is free from any "physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere "with the proper discharge of his duties; 3rd. To ascertain that "the character of the candidate is such as to qualify him for "public employment; and 4th. To ascertain that the candidate "possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper "discharge of his official duties."

The total number of candidates whose names have appeared on the lists of the Civil Service Commissioners from the date of the above order up to June 30th, 1868, was 59,658, of whom 3,514 were competitors for the Indian Civil Service. In this statement a candidate whose name has appeared twice (or more), is counted as two (or more) candidates.

Nominations

The usual mode of obtaining nominations—that is, in competitive examinations the privilege of competing, in tests the privilege of going in for such tests, and in qualifying examinations a situation on satisfying the examiners—is, as a general rule, through members of Parliament, habitual supporters of the party in power, who obtain nominations for their constituents and personal friends as vacancies arise. Indeed,

almost impossible for any person who has no immediate political influence to obtain a nomination to any department under her Majesty. It is pleasant to have to record the increasing number of open competitions, at which any native-born subject can present himself on merely forwarding his name and a specimen of his handwriting to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commissioners, from whom he will receive full information on this head. The application of an influential country gentleman to an M.P. on behalf of whom he may have canvassed is seldom neglected. A candidate who fails to pass his test, or fails at a competition, must seek a new nomination; but candidates who have once passed a test are not again called for this preliminary, except they go in for a different office, in which case they are required to pass on the subjects in which they may not have been previously examined. On a change of ministry, of course, all lists of applicants, all promises of nominations, and all tests for deferred competitions, are worthless.

Examinations.

There are five kinds of Examinations conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners. I. Pass or Qualifying. II. Tests. III. Competitions. IV. Open Competitions. V. Examinations of Successful Candidates for "Honorary Additions" to their certificates in subjects selected by themselves. We shall speak of each kind of examination in detail.

Pass or Qualifying Examinations.

These examinations are usually held for the less important posts in the Civil Service, such as messengers, letter-carriers, indexers, transcribers, out-door officers of customs, assistants of excise, and similar positions where extensive knowledge on any particular subject is unnecessary. One candidate is nominated for each vacancy; and, should he satisfy the examiners that he has attained a fair proficiency in each subject of the prescribed course, he obtains the appointment. In general, spelling is the most difficult subject in these examinations. The number of such examinations is diminishing.

Test Examinations.

These were introduced a few years ago into every department to which the Treasury nominates. Their object is to allow those only to compete who have satisfied the examiners in a *Preliminary Test* on the most important subjects prescribed for the office which they seek. A very large number are rejected at the

Test; and there is a rule of the Treasury that a candidate must wait three months before he can get a second chance *under the Treasury patronage.* We have known instances, however, in which this rule was departed from.

Mode of conducting Examinations.

The Civil Service Commissioners hold their ordinary examinations simultaneously in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh once a fortnight; and, as a general rule, candidates may select the place most convenient for themselves. In some instances, however, the candidates have no option. Most "Open Competitions" are held in London only; and, as large numbers usually attend on such occasions, these are not held on the same days as the usual fortnightly examination. In a few of the London Offices, and for some appointments under the Foreign Office, a gentlemanly appearance is considered necessary, and the candidate must present himself in London a few days before his examination. Again, candidates for the Royal Irish Constabulary who may chance to reside in Great Britain must be examined in Dublin, as they are compelled to undergo a medical examination by the doctor of that force on the day previous to the literary examination. The papers of those who are examined in Dublin or Edinburgh are forwarded to London, the local authorities merely superintending the order of examination, and seeing that the candidates take no undue advantages. In Test Examinations the result is generally sent to the candidate about a week afterwards, direct from the Commissioners should he be unsuccessful, and from the Treasury should he be successful for that department. Although the reply states that he has no further claim, yet a notice to compete will, in due course, reach him. The result of Competitive Examinations is longer delayed; and when a large number have been in for examination at the same time, frequently three or four weeks elapse before the decision of the Examiners is known. The candidates merely receive the gross number of marks; but if they apply personally to the head of the department for which they have competed, they usually receive their marks on each subject.

Assistant Examiners now permanently employed.

Edward Headlam, Esq., M.A., late Fellow St. John's College, Cambridge.

Edward Poste, Esq., M.A., Fellow Oriel College, Oxford.

Occasional Examiners.

General Subjects.—T. Arnold, Esq., M.A.; Dr. Ballantyne; Hon. G. Brodrick, M.A.; Rev. T. Burbidge, LL.D.; Rev. G. Butler, M.A.; S. Butler, Esq., M.A.; Rev. R. Congreve, M.A.; Professor E. B. Cowell; G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L.; W. F. Edwards, Esq., M.A.; C. J. Elton, Esq., B.A.; Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.; F. V. Hawkins, Esq., M.A.; F. J. Headlam, Esq., M.A.; G. W. Hemming, Esq., M.A.; Rev. R. Jones, M.A.; E. J. Lawrence, Esq., M.A.; Professor G. D. Liveing; C. Marett, Esq., M.A.; W. Perry, Esq., LL.D.; J. Roberts., Esq., M.A.; H. J. Roby, Esq., M.A.; T. C. Sanders, Esq., M.A.; W. Spottiswoode, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.; C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A.; H. W. Watson, Esq., M.A.; Rev. Dr. J. Woolley.

Astronomy.—Rev. J. Challis, M.A., F.R.S.

Civil Engineering and Practical Geometry.—Lieut.-Col. Collinson, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. Fisher, R.E.; Captain Galton, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. Scott, R.E.

Land Surveying.—H. J. Castle, Esq.

Law.—Professor Bernard; W. L. Birkbeck, Esq.; H. Broom, Esq., LL.D.; F. Lushington, Esq., M.A.; H. S. Mayne, Esq., LL.D.; T. C. Sanders, Esq., M.A.

Mining.—W. W. Smyth, Esq.

Music.—J. Hopkins, Esq.

Natural and Physical Science.—W. B. Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S.; Professor Liveing; Professor Miller; M. H. N. Story-Maskelyne, Esq., M.A.; Professor John Phillips; Professor Williamson.

Nautical Astronomy.—Rev. Dr. Woolley.

Poor Laws of Ireland.—Henry Robinson, Esq.

Scottish Law.—R. Stuart, Esq.

Chinese.—Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K.C.B.; Rev. James Summers.

Danish.—C. Gosh, Esq.

Dutch.—Rev. Dr. Gehle; M. Rudolf.

Eastern Languages.—C. B. Eastwick, Esq; Col. J. W. J. Ouseley; J. W. Redhouse, Esq.

French.—M. Dupont; M. Merlet.

German.—Herr Fontane; Dr. Heimann; Prof. Max Müller; Rev. Dr. Walbaum.

Greek (modern).—Sir G. F. Bowen, K.C.M.G.; F. Lushington, Esq., M.A.; Rev. N. Morfinos.

Hebrew.—Rev. A. McCaul, DD.

Italian.—Count C. Arrivabene; Sir J. Lacaita; Signor Pistrucci; Count Saffi.

Polish.—Major Czulczewski; M. Sosnowski.

Portuguese.—Signor Monterio; J. M. De Mora, Esq.

Russian.—Rev. E. Popoff.

Sanskritt.—Dr. Ballantyne; Professor Goldstücker; Professor Max Müller.

Spanish.—E. Delmar, Esq.; J. M. De Mora, Esq.; Rev. L. Lucena; Signor Vives.

Swedish.—Rev. F. Carlson; G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L.

Candidates resident in Scotland and Ireland are, for the most part, when it is possible, examined in Edinburgh and Dublin, by means of papers transmitted from and returned to this Office.

SCOTLAND.

Superintendent of Examinations in Edinburgh.

G. Seton, Esq., Advocate, Secretary to the Register-General of Scotland.

IRELAND.

Superintendent of Examinations in Dublin.

G. Johnstone Stoney, Esq., F.R.S., Secretary to the Queen's University in Ireland.

Competitive Examinations.

The great majority of all examinations are competitive; and, though in many places, particularly in country districts, there still remains a kind of lingering disposition to believe that the candidate who has been recommended by the most influential party has the best chance of success, we have never known an instance in which we could attach the slightest partiality to the examiners. A short time since a son to an M.P. whose influence was second to none (at least out of the Cabinet), competed twice unsuccessfully. Another remarkable instance of the firmness and impartiality of the Examiners came recently under our notice. An A.B. of one of our universities came before the Examiners for a Preliminary Test, and was at once rejected in spelling. Instances of such rejections are very frequent. The Civil Service Commissioners though frequently appealed to by public examining bodies, have never recognised any university degree or special certificate as a qualification.

After the candidate has passed his examination, and received his certificate of qualification, "he shall enter on a period of probation,

"during which his conduct and capacity in the transactions of "business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined "by the chief of the department for which he is intended; and he "shall not be finally appointed to the public service, unless "upon satisfactory proof of his fitness being furnished to the "chief of the department after six months' probation." A candidate is very seldom rejected after his probation; indeed, one instance in every thousand appointments could hardly be cited.

Open Competitions.

This mode of examination is gradually extending. Those offices open to the public will be found further on in this treatise.

Honorary Certificates.

In general the candidates are at liberty to present themselves for examination *after succeeding* in any subjects which they may select; but the notice of this examination is only a few days, and the result brings no immediate advantage.

Official Hours.

The usual official hours are from 10 A.M. until 4 in the afternoon. In many offices an attendance from 10 until 5 o'clock is required. It is usual for one or more of the juniors to remain a short time after the others in order to despatch the official letters. Any peculiarity in the hours of attendance will be referred to under the several offices.

It frequently happens when Parliament orders official returns from an office, the official staff return in the afternoon, and are remunerated at a fixed rate per hour for such extra duty.

Vacations and Leave of Absence.

The usual annual leave of absence ranges from four to ten weeks; but the vacation must be taken with the aquiescence of the head of the department, so that it may not interfere with the public service. In cases of illness, a medical certificate should at once be sent in. A Treasury Minute of 30th June, 1857, says:—"Leave of absence on full pay, for recovery of health, should not exceed six months; and if longer absence from duty should be necessary, not more than half salary should be allowed for a further period not exceeding six months."

Superannuation.

The Superannuation Act of 1859 enables the permanent Civil Servants to retire on attaining the age of sixty; but those under this age who wish to retire, must produce medical testimony that they are, from mental or bodily infirmity, incapable of efficiently discharging their duties.

On the head of their department testifying to their good conduct, the Treasury grants a retiring pension in accordance with the following scale :—

I.—An allowance of ten-sixtieths of his salary and emoluments to every person who has served ten years and under eleven years.

II.—An allowance of eleven-sixtieths of his salary and emoluments to every person who has served eleven years and under twelve years.

III.—And, in like proportion, until a service of forty years is completed, when forty-sixtieths, the maximum retiring allowance, is granted.

IV.—The Treasury, however, from some special qualifications, or some very important public services performed, very often add years to a gentleman's service on his retirement; but in no case does the pension exceed the salary.

Messengers, Matrons, Housekeepers, &c.

We have not considered it necessary, in some instances, to tabularize the qualifications and salaries of these officers. As a general rule, the ages extend to 40 or 45, the salaries vary very much, and the requirements are usually—writing from dictation, first four rules of arithmetic (not including the compound rules), and, in a few instances, reading.

Entrance Age.

In almost every office one month after the prescribed age is allowed to candidates. In the Royal Irish Constabulary two months are allowed. It is customary to allow five years additional to the prescribed age to candidates already in the Public Service, who entered it within the prescribed limits.

Tabular Statement of Public Offices.

Name of Office.	Patron.	Entrance Office.	Entrance Age.	Staff	Entrance Salary.	Annual Increase.	Maximum until Promoted.	Other Officers.	See Page
					£	£	£		
ADMIRALTY	*First Lord*	3rd Clerks (*a*)	17—25	23	100	10	250	Secretary £2,000; 2 Do. £1,500; Chief Clerk £1,000; 5 II. Class Clerks; £200 to £300; 3 I. Class Clerks, £350 to £500; Chief Clerk £600	42
		Do. do.	17—25	300	90	10	300		43
		Temp. Clerk	17—25	50†	78†				
		Writers	17—30	50†	78†				
		Computers	16—26	10	50		300		
		Draughtsmen	20—30						
(Court of) Registrar's Office.	*First Lord and Registrar*	Clerks	17—35	8	80	10	180	Registrar £1,600; Assistant do. £1,000(*b*)	45
		Messengers		4	60	...	100		
Marshal's Office.	*First Lord*	Junior Clerks	17—30	2	80	10	180	Clerk £200 to 300; Marshal £700: Judge's Secretary £300; Do. Clerk £250.	45
		Messengers	20—35	1	60				
Registry (Ireland).	*Judge*	Clerks	17—35	1	90	10 (*c*)	150	Judge £2,000; Registrar £500; Marshal £400; Clerk in Court, £400; Chief Clerk £300.	81
Marshal's	*Judge*	Clerks	17—35	1	100	5	125		81
BRITISH MUSEUM	Trustees—*Abp. of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker*	Transcribers	17—25	28	90	10	180	Librarian £800; Sec. £400; 5 Keepers of Depts. £600; 8 do. do. £500; 4 Assistants do. £450; Assistant Sec. £500; Accountant £320; Assis. Messenger £100.	46
[*Persons having some special knowledge age, 17--35.*]		Senior Assistants (Lower Section)	18—30	44	150	10 & 15	310		
		Senior Assistants (Upper Section)		15	320	20	400		
		1st Class Attendants	18—40	60	100	5	120		
		2nd Class do.	18—40	78	60	4	100		
		Messengers		1	120	5	120		

BROADMOOR LUNATIC ASYLUM	*Home Secretary*	Clerks	18—40	6or7				Superintendent £1000; Deputy do. £400; Steward £200; Schoolmaster £120; 6 Principal Attendants, £60 to £70.	46
		Stewards, &c.	25—42		varies		130 (*d*)		
		Matrons	25—40		much				
				about					
		Attendants, &c.	20—40	40	45	1	50		
CHANCERY, *(Scotland)*	*Lord Advocate*	I. and II. Clerks	21—25	2	250	15 & 20		Director £600; some Supplementary Clerks are employed.	92
		Assistant Clerks	18—30	3	130				
		Temp. Do.	14—30						
CHARITY COMMISSION	*Treasury*	I. & II. Clerks	21—35	16	(*e*)		300	Chief Com. £1,500; Secretary £800; 2 Comrs. Chief Clerk £600, 4 Inspectors £600; Registrar of Accounts £400.	47
			18—35	8	90	10	650		
		Junior Clerks					200		
		Messengers		2	60	2½	80		
CHELSEA HOSPITAL	*Secretary for War*	Permanent and Temporary Clerks	17—25	7	90	10	250	There are a Secretary, 2 I. Class Clerks, and 5 II. Class Clerks.	47
				4	—	—	—		
CHARITABLE BEQUESTS *(Ireland)*	*Commissioners*	Secretary		2	600	20	800	Accountant £400—15—500; 13 Commissioners all unpaid.	81

(*a*) The Third Class Clerks are divided into two Sections—I. commence at £250, II. as above. The other Officers are .—13 Second Class Clerks £350 to £450, 11 First Class Clerks £600 to £850. This, the Secretary's Office, is considered the most desirable office to enter in the Admiralty.
Comptroller's Office has 14 Third Class Clerks £90, rising £10 to £300; 7 Second Class Clerks, rising £15 to £500, 3 First Class Clerks from £500 to £800; 2 Constructers £800, &c., &c. Accountant General's Office as in *Comptroller's Office*. A few other Departments have similar salaries; "Comptroller of Victualling and Transports" in which are 23 Third Class Clerks, &c., Storekeeper General's Office 18 Third Class Clerks, Director of Works' Office 5 or 6 Clerks.
(*b*) Clerk for Slave Trade Matters £200 to £300; 3 I. Clerks, £350—20—500; 5 II. do., £200—15—300, &c. (*c*) Only £5 first and second year.
(*d*) Some rise to £1200. (*e*) Arranged in four classes, lowest begins £200. † About this number.

Name of Office.	Patron.	Entrance Office.	Entrance Age.	Staff.	Entrance Salary.	Annual Increase.	Maximum until Promoted.	Other Officers.	See Page
					£	£	£		
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE *(Ireland)*	*Chief Secretary*	III. Clerks	18—25	8	100	10	300	Chief Secretary £4,000 and £425 for fuel, Under do. £2,000; Sec. to Chief Sec. £420; Do. to Under do. £100. (*a*)	81
		Temp. Do.	17—45	none					
		Messengers	20—35						
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	*Commissioners*	Clerks	18—23	7	100 (*b*)	10	250	Registrar £700; Sec. £800; First Com. £1,500;	47
		Messengers	21—35	6	60	2½	80	Senior Examiner £700; Jun. Do. £500; 10 Law	
	open competition	Supplementary Clerks	16—20	6	80	5	200	Stationer's Clerks 40s. per week.	
COAL MINES	*Home Secretary*	Inspectors	25—45	12	600	700	800	After 10 yrs. the salary is £700, and after 15 yrs. £800 per annum.	47
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE	*Colonial Secretary*	Clerks and mark Accounts	18—40					See Prisons.	
		Schoolmaster	25—40						
		Compounders	24—40						
		Messengers	20—40						
COLONIAL OFFICE	*Ditto*	Clerks	18—25	7	100	10	150	Sec. of State £5,000; Under Do. £2,000; Do.	48
		Ceylon Writers	18—25					Do. £1,500; Assistant Do.	
		Hong Kong Cadets	20—23					£1,500; Legal Adviser	49
		Temp. and Sup. Clerks	18—30					£1,200; 4 Chief Clerks £1,000; 4 Senior Clerks	
		Messengers	21—35	6	100	—	200	£700 to £1,000; 6 Jun. Do. £160—15—300. (*c*)	

COMMON PLEAS *Master's Office*	*Judge and Treasury*	Clerks	16—30	10	400			Chief Clerk to Lord Chief Justice £700; Chief Clk. £600; 15 other Clks. (I. II. III.) from £210; Sec. £500; Counsel £1,800; Clerk to Do. £250; Librarian £1,000; Assistant £400; Clerk £400. &c.,&c.	53
		IV. Clerks	16—30	4	100	10	200		
QUEEN'S BENCH	*Lord Chief Justice*	IV. Clerks	16—30	7	100	10	200		
		Messengers	—	2	60	5	100		
COMMONS, HOUSE OF *Three Departments (1) Speaker, (2) Serjeant-at-Arms, (3) Clerk of the House*	*Speaker, Treasury, and Clerk of the House*	Various	Various	20	various			Deputy-Serjeant £800; Assis. Do. £500; 2 Doorkeepers £300 and £250; 1 Messenger £300.	50
		"	"	32	"				
		Junior Clerks	19—25	24	Junior Clerks 100	10	250	Clerk £2,000; Assis. do. £1,750; II. do. £1,250;	
					Assis. Clerks 300	15	600	4 Principal Clerks £850 to £1,000; 7 Senior Do.	
		Messengers	—	10	100	10	200	£650—15—800.	
CONSTABULARY *(Ireland)*	*Chief Secretary and Inspector-General*	Cadet	18—24	—	125		270	Inspector-Gen. £1,500; Deputy Do £1,000; 2 Assistant Do. £600 and £500. (*d*)	82
		Clerks	18—25	15	90	10	280		
	Chief Secretary	Messengers	20—35	6	52	—	90		

(*a*) Chief Clerk £800—25—1000; 2 I. Clerks £600—20—800; 5 II. Clerks £315—15—500; Draftsman of Bills £800; 8 Messengers from £80—100; Librarian do., £150; Superintendent of Do. £200; Office Keeper in London £120; 2 Messengers in London, £90 and £120.

(*b*) Out of the 7 some are called "Senior" Clerks, whose salaries are £300—15—500.

(*c*) Registrar £350, rise 15 to £450; I. Registry Clerk £250—10—£350; II. Do. £100—10—£200, &c., &c. 7 Assistant Clerks £350; Accountant £600; Librarian £600; Assistant Librarian £200; Precis Writer £1,000; Clerk to £250, &c. &c.

(*d*) Chief Clerk £500; 4 Senior Clerks £300 to £450; 6 Messengers from £52 to £90; Receiver £100; Storekeeper £291; Surgeon £300; Veterinary £100. In addition to the above there are Forage and Travelling allowances to some of the Superior Officers.

'STABULARY (ENGLAND)—3 Inspectors at £750 each. Do. (SCOTLAND)—1 Inspector, £700.

Name of Office.	Patron.	Entrance Office.	Entrance Age.	Staff.	Entrance Salary.	Annual Increase.	Maximum until Promoted.	Other Officers.	See Page
					£	£	£		
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE *(Ireland)*	*Chief Secretary*	III. Clerks	18—25	8	100	10	300	Chief Secretary £4,000 and £425 for fuel, Under do. £2,000; Sec. to Chief Sec. £420; Do. to Under do. £100. (*a*)	81
		Temp. Do.	17—45	none					
		Messengers	20—35						
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	*Commissioners*	Clerks	18—23	7	100 (*b*)	10	250	Registrar £700; Sec. £800; First Com. £1,500; Senior Examiner £700; Jun. Do. £500; 10 Law Stationer's Clerks 40s. per week.	47
		Messengers	21—35	6	60	2½	80		
	open competition	Supplementary Clerks	16—20	6	80	5	200		
COAL MINES	*Home Secretary*	Inspectors	25—45	12	600	700	800	After 10 yrs. the salary is £700, and after 15 yrs. £800 per annum.	47
COLONIAL CONVICT SERVICE	*Colonial Secretary*	Clerks and mark Accounts	18—40					See Prisons.	
		Schoolmaster	25—40						
		Compounders	24—40						
		Messengers	20—40						
COLONIAL OFFICE	*Ditto*	Clerks	18—25	7	100	10	150	Sec. of State £5,000; Under Do. £2,000; Do. Do. £1,500; Assistant Do. £1,500; Legal Adviser £1,200; 4 Chief Clerks £1,000; 4 Senior Clerks £700 to £1,000; 6 Jun. Do. £160—15—300. (*c*)	48
		Ceylon Writers	18—25						49
		Hong Kong Cadets	20—23						
		Temp. and Sup. Clerks	18—30						
		Messengers	21—35	6	100	—	200		

COMMON PLEAS *Master's Office*	*Judge and Treasury*	Clerks	16—30	10	400			Chief Clerk to Lord Chief Justice £700; Chief	53
		IV. Clerks	16—30	4	100	10	200	Clk. £600; 15 other Clks. (I. II. III.) from £210;	
QUEEN'S BENCH	*Lord Chief Justice*	IV. Clerks	16—30	7	100	10	200	Sec. £500; Counsel £1,800; Clerk to Do. £250; Libra-	
		Messengers	—	2	60	5	100	rian £1,000; Assistant £400; Clerk £400. &c., &c.	
COMMONS, HOUSE OF	*Speaker, Treasury, and Clerk of the House*	Various	Various	20	various			Deputy-Serjeant £800;	50
		"	"	32	"			Assis. Do. £500; 2 Door-	
		Junior Clerks	19—25	24	Junior Clerks			keepers £300 and £250; 1 Messenger £300.	
Three Departments (1) *Speaker*, (2) *Serjeant-at-Arms*, (3) *Clerk of the House*					100	10	250	Clerk £2,000; Assis. do. £1,750; II. do. £1,250;	
					Assis. Clerks			4 Principal Clerks £850	
					300	15	600	to £1,000; 7 Senior Do.	
		Messengers	—	10	100	10	200	£650—15—800.	
CONSTABULARY *(Ireland)*	*Chief Secretary and Inspector-General Chief Secretary*	Cadet	18—24	—	125		270	Inspector-Gen. £1,500; Deputy Do £1,000; 2	82
		Clerks	18—25	15	90	10	280	Assistant Do. £600 and	
		Messengers	20—35	6	52	—	90	£500. (*d*)	

(*a*) Chief Clerk £800—25—1000; 2 I. Clerks £600—20—800; 5 II. Clerks £315—15—500; Draftsman of Bills £800; 8 Messengers from £80—100; Librarian do., £150; Superintendent of Do. £200; Office Keeper in London £120; 2 Messengers in London, £90 and £120.

(*b*) Out of the 7 some are called "Senior" Clerks, whose salaries are £300—15—500.

(*c*) Registrar £350, rise 15 to £450; I. Registry Clerk £250—10—£350; II. Do. £100—10—£200, &c., &c. 7 Assistant Clerks £350; Accountant £600; Librarian £600; Assistant Librarian £200; Precis Writer £1,000; Clerk to £250, &c. &c.

(*d*) Chief Clerk £500; 4 Senior Clerks £300 to £450; 6 Messengers from £52 to £90; Receiver £100; Storekeeper £291; Surgeon £300; Veterinary Do. £100. In addition to the above there are Forage and Travelling allowances to some of the Superior Officers.

CONSTABULARY (ENGLAND)—3 Inspectors at £750 each. Do. (SCOTLAND)—1 Inspector, £700.

Name of Office.	Patron.	Entrance Office.	Entrance Age.	Staff.	Entrance Salary.	Annual Increase.	Maximum until Promoted.	Other Officers.	See Page
					£	£	£		
CONVICT PRISONS *(Ireland)*	*Chief Secretary*	Clerks	18—25	about 26	60 to 70			*Mountjoy Prison*—Governor £300, his Clerk £90—130; Doctor £300; Steward £110; Schoolmaster £120; Chief Warder £100; 12 I. Class Warders £55, &c. *(a)*	81
		Draughtsmen							
		Clerks	18—35						
		Stewards	25—42	—	100		150		
		Warders, &c.	22—44	100	45		55		
CONVICT SERVICE *(England.)*	*Home Sec.*	II. Clerks	18—25	3	90	10	280	Surveyor-Gen. £1,200; 3 Directors £800; Sec. Accountant, and Clerk of Works £400—15—500; Store Accountant £350—10—400; I. Clerk £340—15—460. *(b)*	50
		Prison's Office Warders	24—25	600	30		78		
		Schoolmistress	25—40	10	60		80		
		Matrons	23—40	100	33		62		
		Schoolmaster	25—40	30	60		160		
CONVICT SERVICE *(Scotland)* See Prisons.	*Home Sec.*	Clerks in Prisons	18—40	40	80	5	135	See Prisons.	93
		Stewards	25—42						
		Schoolmistress	25—40						
		Schoolmaster	20—40						
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, & TITHE COMMISSION	*Home Sec.*	II. Class Clerks	18—25	13	100	15	300	3 Coms. £1,500; 2 Resident Assis. Do. £700 and 500 to £1,000 & 700 *(c)*	50
		Draughtsmen	35	3	average 280				
		Assistants	35	5	150	10	250		

COUNTY COURTS JUDGMENTS REGISTRY	*Treasury*	Clerks	18—25	6	200	15	300	Superintendent £900 to 1,200; Registrar of Judgments £700; Chief Clerk £350; II. Clerk £100—10—150; 17 Treasurer's Clerks £150 to £250.	51
CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS		II. Class Clerks		3	175	10	250	2 Examiners £900—25—1,000; I. Clerk £300—15—450 *(c)*	51
		Junior Clerks	20—26	3	80	10	150		
CROWN OFFICE (*Chancery*)		Clerks	20—26	2	90	10	180	Clerk of the Crown £1,200; Chief Clerk £600.	51
CUSTOMS, *The Board*—Chairman £2,000, Deputy Do. £1,600, 3 Commissioners £1,200. *See Table, page* 34.	*Treasury*	Clerks	17—25	—	90	5	140	*Secretary's Office*—Sec. £1,400; Assistant Do. £800—25—1,000: 3 Committee Clerks £600—20—700; London Petition Clerk £470—15—500; 3 Chief Clerks £350—15—450. *See Table, page* 34.	51
		Extra Clerks	17—35	—	78	½	104		
		Writers	25—40	—	100	—	157		52
		Draughtsmen	17—35						
		Gaugers Examining Officers, &c.	20—25	—	125	—	350		
		Out-door Officers	20—25	—	52	—	71		52
		Messengers	20—35	50	70	—	125		

(*a*) **Superintendent £155; Doctor £125; Apothecary £23: Lecturer, &c £300; Steward £70—£90; 4 First Class Warders £55** *Lusk Branch*—**Chief Warder £90; Do. and School Instructor £55; Do. and Superintendent of Drainage £75.** *Spike Island*—**Governor £450; Prot. Chaplain £120; R. C. Do. £250; Assistant Do. £125; Pres. Chaplain £120; Doctor £300; Steward £100; his Clerk £60; Governor's Clerk £100; II. Do. £65; Chief Warder £100;** Schoolmaster £100.

Female Prison.—Superintendent £265; Deputy Superintendent £75; Steward £150; his Clerk £75; Schoolmistress £80; 15 Matrons £45.

(*b*) 2 I. Clerks, £280—15—400. *Brixton Prison.* Superintendent, £300; Deputy do., £130; Chaplain, and Medical Officer, £300; Steward, £200—10—300, &c., &c. In other Prisons a similar staff.

(*c*) 5 I. Class Clerks, £300 to £500; Surveyor, £250—10—350; Office Keeper, £100; Record Keeper, £100 to £200; 2 Assistant do., £80 to 150.

DRAINAGE is now under this department; the officers are only paid when employed.

(*d*) There is a Clerk of Assize for each Circuit, salary about £1,000; there are about 18 Clerks of Indictments, salary £200, rise 20 to 400. The Clerk of *Central Criminal Court* has £1,500, and is allowed a similar sum for expenses. *Solicitor to Treasury's Office.* Solicitor, £2,000—2,500; Assistant do. £1,200 to 1,500; Principal do., £950; 2 Assistants, £600—25—900; Accountant, £500; 2 I. Clerks, £350—20—500; 2 II. do., £150—15—300; 2 Supplementary do. £100—10—200.

Name of Office.	Patron.	Entrance Office.	Entrance Age.	Staff	Entrance Salary.	Annual Increase.	Maximum until Promoted.	Other Officers.	See Page.
					£	£	£		
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF DUBLIN	*Treasury*	Clerks	17—25	40	90	5*	150	Registrar £1,200; I. Assistant Do. £600—25—700; II. Do. £500—25—600; Chief Clerk £400—20—500; Assis. do. £380—15—450; 8 I. Clerks £280—15—360; 15. II. Clerks £160—10—260.	84
		Transcribers	17—25	—	—	—	—		
		Porters	20—40	1	47	—	—		
		House Keeper	25—45	1	72	—	—		
DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF	*President, Board of Trade*	Clerks	17—30	2	80	10	180	Registrar £600; Assis. Do. £300—15—400; Chief Clerk £225; Office-keeper	52
		Messengers	—40	3	70	—	85		
DUBLIN CITY PRISONS (See Prisons.)	*Chief Secretary*	Warders	24—35	18	36	1	60	Governor of *Richmond* £420; Deputy Do. £190; Chief Warder £130; Chief Clerk £160; School-master £120; Store keeper £92.	84
		Male Officers	24—42	—	—	—	—		
		Female	24—40	16	30	—	40		
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE	*Treasury*	Clerks in Courts	18—25	5	70	5	120	2 Commissioners, and 5 Magistrates £800 each; Recorder £1,476; 2 Chief Clerks, £250—10—350; 4 II. Clerks £130—10—230. *(a)*	84
		Do. in Offices	18—25	5	90	10	180		
		Messengers	20—35						
ECCLESIASTICAL COMRS.	*Commissioners*	I. Clerks	21—35	4	300	15	500	Chairman £1,200; II. Commissioners £1,000; Assistant Secretary, and Accountant £500.	52
		II. Clerks	16—30	2	100	10	300		
		III. Do.		23					

EDUCATION OFFICE	*President of Council*	Inspector's Assis.	22—30	23	100	10	250	Vice-President £2,000; Private Sec. to £150; Secretary £1,500; 2 Assistant Secs. £700—50—1,000; 10 Examiners £300—25—650; Counsel and Architect £400; Accountant £400—600; 75 Inspectors £200—(50 every 3rd year)—600.	52
		Accountants	23—30	1	400	20	600		53
		Assistant Clerks	18—25	54	100	10 & 15	360		
EMIGRATION OFFICE	*Colonial Secretary*	Permanent Clerks	18—25	4	100	10	300	Chairman £1,200; 2 Commissioners £1,000; Secretary, and Accountant £500—20—600; 4 I. Clerks £300—15—500.	53
		Temporary Do.	17—45	3	—	—	—		
		Messengers	20—35	1	60	2½	80		
EXCHEQUER & AUDIT OFFICE	*Treasury and Chancellor of Exchequer*	Clerks, Temporary	18—25	67†	100	15	300	Secretary £800—50—1,000; 6 Inspectors £670—20—800; 7 Do. £520—20—650; 34 Senior Examiners £315—15—500.	53
			18			10			
		Messengers	21—35	10	80	2½	110		
EXCHEQUER, (*Scotland*) See Queen's Remembrancer's Office.	*Ditto*							Private Sec. £100; Office Keeper £120—5—170.	94
FACTORIES, (*Sub-Inspectors of.*)	*Home Secretary.*	Sub-Inspectors,	25—40	39	300	350§	400‡	21 Inspectors, £1000; 2 Assistant Do. £700; Clerk, £150—15—400.	54
		Messengers	20—40	1	70	5	100		

(*a*) In *Police Offices* Accountant, £350—15—500; Chief Clerk, Finance Clerk, and Registrar of Cars, £200—10—300; Surgeon, £240. Some of the Officers have allowances for house rent, &c.

* First two years, then £10. † Now called Junior Examiners. ‡ After 10 years. § After 15 years, £450 after 20 years, and £500 after 30 years.

Name of Office.	Patron.	Entrance Office.	Entrance Age.	Staff.	Entrance Salary.	Annual Increase.	Maximum until Promoted.	Higher Offices.	See Page
					£	£	£		
FISHERIES *(a)* BOARD *(Scotland)*	*Ditto.*	IV. Clerk.	17—25	1	90	5	120	Secretary, £524; I., II., III. Clerks, £300—170, 130—10, 10, 5—320—230—160.	95
		Fishery Officers.	21—35	26	160 130 100	10 10 5	180 150 120		
OYSTER FISHERY	*Ditto*	Porters	21—40	1	60	—	—		
		Inspector		2	700	—	—	Inspector at Leith, and Assistant Do., £250 and £200; 2 Commanders, £200, and £100.	
FOREIGN OFFICE	*Foreign Secretary*	III. Clerks.	18—24	6	100	10	150	Sec. of State, £5,000; 2 Under Do. £2,000 and £1,500; Assistant Ditto, £1,500; Superintendent of Commercial and Consular Division, and Chief Clerk, £1,000 each. *(b)*	54
		Temp. do.	—	6	140	—			
		Attachés	21—26						
		Consuls	25—50						
		Student Interpreters	18—24	—	200	—	—		55
		Extra Clerks	17—24						
Treaty Department.	*Ditto.*	III. Clerks	18—24	3	100	10	240	2 I. and 2 II. Clerks, commencing, £400, and £250 respectively. *(c)*	56
Librarian's Do.	*Ditto.*	Do.	Do.						
FOUR COURTS, *(Law) Dublin.*	*Judges and Treasury*	Clerks	16—30	9	150	10	240	3 Clerks of Rules £700—25—900; 6 I. Clerks £250—15—350; 6 II. Do. £200—10—250. *(d)*	81
		Temp. Clerks.	—	6	140	—	—		
		Messengers	—		50	—	—		
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY	*Home Secretary,*	II. & III. Clerks	16—25	3	80	10	180	Registrar, £1,000; I. Clerk, £300; Registrar for Scotland, £150; Do. for Ireland, £150.	58
		Copying Do.	16—25	2	52	—	—		

HOME OFFICE	*Ditto*	III. Clerks.	18—25	8	100	10	300	Sec. of State, £5,000. 2 Under Do., £2,000 and £1,500, Chief Clerk £1,000; 3 Senior Clerks £700—25—£1,000; 8 II. Do. £350—20—600. (*f*)	58
		Do. in Office of Counsel	18—30						
		Extra Clerks,(*e*)	17—35	9	100	10	200		
		Accountant	23—35	1	150	10	200		
		Messengers	20—40						
INDIA OFFICE	*Indian Secretary*	Junior Clerks	18—25	52	100	16	450	Sec. of State £5,000; 2 Under Do. £2,000 and 1,500; Assistant Under £1,500, 15 Members of Council £1,200. (*g*)	59
		Messengers	18—35						
		Labourers	18—35						
Do. AUDIT Do.	*Ditto*	Senior Assistants	21—35	8	700	25	900		60
		Juniors	16—28	27	120	10	300		
				5	...	...	...		

(*a*) FISHERIES.—*England* has 2 Inspectors, £700 each, a Clerk £100 to £200, a Commissioner £500, 2 Do. at £350 each, a Secretary £100, and Clerk £100 to £200. *Scotland* has 3 Commissioners, at £3 per diem when employed. *Ireland* has a Commissioner, £700; 2 others, £350 each; Secretary, £500; Clerk, £100.

(*b*) 6 Senior Clerks, £700, rise £25 to £1000; 8 Assistants, £550 to £650; 10 I. Class Juniors, £350, rise £15 to £545; 9 II. Do. £150, rise £10 to £300; Librarian and Sub-Librarian £600, rise £25 to £800, and £400 rise £15 to £500. There are 7 Junior Clerks, 4 of whom begin at £100, rise £10 to £240, and 3 at £250—15—360.

(*c*) Superintendent Treaty Department, £600, rise £25 to £800; Assistant in Do., £400—15—500, Clerk in Do., £250—15—360; Translator, £500; Precis-Writer and Private Secretary, £300 each.

(*d*) 3 Pleading and Record Assistants, £600—20—700; 3 Chief Clerks, £400—20—500; and many other desirable positions. *Four Courts Marshalsea*—Inspector, £180; Marshal, £740; Storekeeper, 100; 3 Hatchmen, £52 each.

(*e*) These are divided into three classes; I. £300, rise £15 to 400; II. £250, rise £10 to 350. 2 Clerks on Local Taxation, £150, rise £10 to £200.

(*f*) Private Secretary, £300; Clerk in Branch of Appointments, £600; Accountant, £150—10—200.

(*g*) Private Sec. to Secretary of State, £300; 2 do. to Under do., £150; Precis Writer, £150; 8 Secs. of Departments, and Military Secretary, £1,200; Accountant-General, and Director-General, £1,200; 20 Senior Clerks, £500—20—700; and several additional superior officers.

Name of Office.	Patron.	Entrance Office.	Entrance Age.	Staff.	Entrance Salary.	Annual Increase.	Maximum until Promoted.	Other Offices.	See Pag
					£	£	£		
LONDON UNIVERSITY	*The Senate*	Clerks	18—25	1	150	...	...	Registrar £1,000; Clerk to Senate £300—50 after 7 years 50—400; 50 Examiners from £30 to £200.	62
	Open competition	Supplemental Clerks	18—24	1	80	5	200		
LUNACY BOARD *(Scotland)*	*Commissioners*	Clerks	18—25	2	90	10	150	2 Commissioners £1,000; 2 Deputy Do. £600; Sec. £600; 1 Clerk £600; 1 Do. £300; 1 Do. £170—10—260.	95
		Messenger		1	63				
LUNACY COMMISSION	*Lord Chancellor*	Clerks	18—30	4	100	10	180	6 Commissioners £1,500; Sec. £800; Clerk £300—15—500; 2 Do. £200—10—300.	62
		Office Keeper		1	100	—	—		
LUNATIC ASYLUM OFFICE *(Dublin)*	*Chief Secretary*	III. Clerks	18—25	1	90	10	140	2 Inspectors £900—50—1,200; Chief Clerk £300—15—450; 2nd Do. £150—10—230. (*a*)	
		Do. at Dundrum	25—40	1	100	—	—		
		Messenger		1	52	2	60		
METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE	*Home Secretary*	Clerks	17—25	12	100	10	300	Commissioner £1,500; 2 Assistant Do. £800; Receiver £1,200; 11 Chief Clerks £350—15—500.	63
		Do. in Courts	17—23						
		Do.†	18—35						
THE MINT	*Treasury*	Clerks	18—30	6	100	10	250	Master & Worker £1,500; Deputy Do. £800—25—1,000; Registrar, and 2 Senior Clerks £250—400; Do. and Melter, Do. and Assistant Coiner £300—15—500. (*b*)	62
		Assis. Operative Department	18—35	19	20s. *	—	73½s. *		
		Temp. Clerks	18—45	—	—	—	—		
		Messengers	17—35	3	60	5	100		

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE	*Chancellor of Exchequer*	Junior Clerks	16—25	5	80	10	130	Comptroller £1,500; Assistant £800—1,000. (*c*)	64
		Messengers	25—40	5	70	2½	90		
NATIONAL GALLERY	*Trustees*	Curators	21—40	5	109 4s.	—	—	Director £1,000; Sec. £750; Do. National Portrait Gallery £300—20—500.	65
		Assistants	Ditto.	4	70	—	78		
		Servants	20—40	4	21	—	50		
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (*Dublin*) [*There are Twenty Commissioners, Nineteen of whom are unpaid.*]	*Commissioners*	School Inspectors	23—38	10	200	—	250	Resident Commissioner £1,000; 2 Secs. £600—50 750; Accountant £500—15—600; 2 Chiefs of Inspection £550—15—600; Assistant Accountant and Book-keeper and 8 I. Clerks £300—15—400; 20 II. Clerks £180—10—280; Store-keeper £250—10—300. (*d*)	81
		Clerks	18—25	22	90	10	170		
		Temporary do.	18—35						
		Junior Assists.	14—18						
		Messengers	—	2	18*		23*		
PARLIAMENT OFFICE (LORDS)	*Lord Chancellor*	Clerks	18—25	19	100	20	600	Clerk of the Parliaments £2,500; Assistant £2.000; about 9 Senior Clerks from £730 to 1,500. (*e*)	64
		Temporary do.	17—30	—					
		Messengers	21—35	6	100	—	—		
Clerk of the Parliament	*The Clerk*								

* Per Week. † In Receiver's Office.

(*a*) The *Board of Control*, under Public Works, consists of Architect, £300; Secretary, £100. *Dundrum Asylum*—Governor, £300—10—400; Visiting Physician, £175; Matron, £95; Clerk, &c., £100, &c.

(*b*) Superintendent of Coining, &c., £500—15—700. Assayer. £300—15—500, &c.

(*c*) Actuary, £700—25—900; Chief Clerk, £600—20—700; Check do., £500—20—600; 4 Principal Clerks, £500—20—600; 8 Senior Clerks, £340—15—480; 9 Assistant Clerks, £200—10—320; 5 Junior Clerks (I Division), £140—10—180; Agent at Bank, £300; Broker, £750.

(*d*) 6 Head Inspectors, £400 to 450; 14 I. District do., £320—370; 36 II. do., £275—305. *Normal Establishment*—2 Professors, £450; 2 Assistants, £230—10—300; Lecturer on Physical Science, £370; Classical Teacher, £100; Head Teacher of Model School, £150—10—200; Female do., £100—5—120; do. of Infants', £215; Superintendent of *Agricultural Department*, £294; Inspector of Agricultural Schools £200; Agriculturist, £200. Literary Teacher to Agricultural Pupils in Training. £100.

(*e*) Sergeant-at-Arms, £1,500; Yeoman Usher, £1,000; 4 Door-keepers, £250. Besides the Librarian and Assistant receive £819 and 700, respectively; Secretary to Lord Chamberlain, £200; Lord Chancellor. £4,000; Messenger to Great Seal, £200; Chairman of Committees, £2,500; his Counsel, £1,500; Examiner of Standing Orders, £800; Law Reporter, £360.

Name of Office.	Patron.	Entrance Office.	Entrance Age.	Staff.	Entrance Salary.	Annual Increase.	Maximum until Promoted.	Other Officers.	See Page
					£	£	£		
PATENT OFFICE	*Lord Chancellor*	III. Class Clerks	18—30	12	100	10	240	Clerk 1,000; 8 I. Class	65
		Writing Clerks	18—45	—	—	—	—	Do. £350—20—450; 7 II.	
		Messengers	18—40	2	68	2½	90	Do. £250—15—340; 6 Extra Do. £130—160. (*a*)	
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE	*Treasury*	Clerks	18—25	36	100	10	300		
		Extra do.	18—30	2	100	5	200	Paymaster-Gen. is paid as Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster. (*b*)	65
		Office Keepers	30—40	1	150	—	—		
		Messengers	20—35	9	80	2½	110		
PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS OFFICE (*Dublin*)	*Chief Secretary*	Clerks	18—25	6	90	10	280	Registrar £600—50—800; 2 I. Clerks £300—15—450.	
		Temporary Do.	17—45	3	78	—	104		
POOR LAW BOARD	*The President*	II. Clerks	18—25	26	100	15	400	President £2,000; 2 Secs. £1,500 and 1,000; 2 Assis.	66
						10	300		
		Do. to Inspectors	18—25	12	70	5	150	Do. £700—1,200; 14 Inspector £700—900; 2 Sub. do. £500; 4 School Inspecs. £200—25—600; Private Sec. to Pres. £300; 2 Chief Clerks £500—20—700. (*c*)	
		Copyists & Extra Clerks	16—40	9	80	10	120		
		Messengers	—	5	70	2½	180		
							100		
POOR LAW COMMISSION (*Dublin*)	*The Commissioners*	Auditors	28—50	5	600	—	—	Chief Commissr. £2,000; Commissioner and Medical Do. £1,200; Chief Clerk £550—20—700; Inspector £700. (*d*)	81
		III. Clerks	18—30	20	100	10	200		
		Messengers	18—35	5	45	2½	80		
POOR LAW COMMISSION (*Edinburgh*)	*Chairman*	III. Clerks	—	4	90	10	170	Chairman £1,200; Sec. £800—1,000; 2 Superintendents £300—500; Visiting Officer £300—10—400. (*e*)	95

POST OFFICE *(Letter-Carriers and Sorters 18—25; Surveyors' Stationary Clerks, Provincial Clerks, Sorters and Letter-Carriers 16—25.)*	*Postmaster-Gen*	Clerks Secs Office	18—25	32	100	10	240	Postmaster-Gen. £2,500;	66
		Do. Solicitor's Do	18—30	1	100	10	180	Sec. £1,500; Second Do.	
		Other Clerks	16—25	445	80	10	240	£1,200; Assistant £900—	
		Postmasters	21—41	—	50	—	600	1,200; 2 Under Assistants	67
		Packet Agents	21—30	—				£800—1,000. *See Table, Page* 39.	
PRISONS *(Ireland)*	*Chief Secretary*	Clerks	18—25	2	100	10	230	2 Inspectors £935 10s;	81
		Messengers	20—35	1	52	2	60	Chief Clerk £350—15—	
								450. *(f)*	
PRISONS BOARD (Scotland) [*Stewards* 25—42; *Female Teachers and Scripture Readers* 25—40; *Male Teachers* 20—40; *Warders, Messengers, &c.* 25—40.]	*Home Secretary*	Assis. Clerks	18—30	1	90	3	120	Manager and Secretary	96
		Clerk at Perth	18—40	3	70	3	100	£700; Chief Clerk £300—	
		Male Warders	25—50	36	52	1	62	10—350; Assis Do. £100—	
		Female do.	24—36	24	35	1	46	10—180. There are 2 In-	
		Stewards	25—42	—	—	—	—	spectors for Great Britain	
		Teachers, &c.	25—40	11	55	—	100	£800 each. *(g)*	

(*a*) Library, Financial Clerks, and Translator, £400, £350, and £500; Curator at Kensington, £350—20—450; Assistant do., £100—10—240; 9 Writers, and 7 Copying Clerks paid by work done.

(*b*) Assistant do., £1,000—50—1,200; Deputy do. (Dublin), who is receiver of Constabulary; I. Clerk, Dublin, £670—950; 2 I. do., £670—20—800; 5 do., II. Section, £520—20—650; 17 II. Clerks, £315—15—500.

(*c*) 8 I Clerks, £400—20—600; Architect, £265. The Auditors and Clerks to them constitute about 43 Officers, with salaries ranging from £50 to 800.

(*d*) 6 do., £500—20—600; 4 Medical do., same salary; 6 I. Class Clerks, £350—15—500; 10 II. Do. £180—30—300; 4 Extra Clerks, £80 each.

(*e*) 3 I Clerks, £250—10—350; 4 II. do., £180—10—220.

(*f*) *Grangegorman*—Head Matron, £250; 1st Assistant, £130; Store and Hospital Matron, £60 each; Court Attendant, and Matron of Needlework, £50 each.

(*g*) *Perth Prison*—Governor, £450—10—550; Deputy and Chaplain, £200—10—300; Clerk of Works, £100—5—150; Chief Clerk, £120—4—150; Assistant do., £90—3—120, &c. There are 2 Inspectors for Great Britain at £800 each.

Name of Office.	Patron.	Entrance Office.	Entrance Age	Staff.	Entrance Salary.	Annual Increase.	Maximum until Promoted.	Other Officers,	See Page
					£	£	£		
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE	*Lord President*	Clerks	18—35	4	100	10	300	Lord Pres. £2,000; Private Sec. to £300; Clerk £1,700; Deputy Do. £1200; 2 Senior Clerks £500—20—800; Registrar £1,000—1,300; Clerk £300 to 500.	70
		Supplementary Clerks	18—30	3	90	10	250		
		Messengers	25—40	10	85	—	150		
		Porters	15—40	2	100	—	—		
PRIVY SEAL OFFICE	*Lord Privy Seal*	Assis. Clerk		1	70	5	150	Lord Privy Seal £2,000; Chief Clerk £250—15—400; Private Sec. to Lord P. S. £150.	70
		Messengers	21—41	1	80	2½	100		
PROBATE & DIVORCE COURTS	*Judge and Home Secretary*	IV. Clerks	18—25	62	80	5 for 2 yrs. then 10	150	Judge £5,000; His Sec. £300; Registrar £1,600; 2 Do. £1,500; Do. £1,000; 2 Record Keepers, 1 Crier £600 each; 4 Chief Clerks £500—20—600; Assistant Do. £600—28—800. (*b*)	71
		Copying Clerks	16—25	...	...	...	...		
		Messengers	17—36	12	75	2½	110		
PROBATE COURT *(Ireland)*	*Judge*	Clerks	20—25	1	120	5	150	Judge £2,000; 2 Registrars £1,000; 2 Clerks £250: Chief Clerk £600; Clerk of Seat and Clerk of Records £450. (*c*)	81
		Messengers	21—38						
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE	*Treasury*	Clerks	18—30	1	90	10	140	Sec. £1,200—50—1,400; Solicitor £600. (*d*)	71
		Messenger		1	70	5	90		

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE *(Ireland)*	*Treasury*	Clerks	17—25	9	90	10	180	Chairman £1,400; 2 Commissioners £800—50—1,000; Secretary, and Accountant £600—20—750; Chief Clerk, and Chief Book-Keeper £420—15—550; 3 I. Clerks and Cashier £320—15—420; 12 II. Clerks £200—10—300.*(e)*	90
		Do. of Works	—	6	156½	10	250		
		House-Keepers	30—45	1	60	—	—		
		Messengers	—	2	52	—	60		
PARLIAMENTARY, COUNSEL OFFICE	*Treasury*	Clerk	—	1	100	5	100	Parliamentary Counsel £3,000; Assistant Do. £2,000, Chief Clerk £150—10—200.	
QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE	*Treasury*	Clerks	—	4	250	15	400	Chief Clerk, and I. Clerk £500—20—600; II. Clerk £100—10—200.	
		Messengers		2	80	2½	100		
Do. *(Scotland)*	*Ditto.*	Clerks	18—28	6	100	10 after 8 years 15	300	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer £1,000 to 1,250; I. Clerk £520—20—650; 2 II. Do. £315—15—500.	95
		Door-Keepers	21—35	2	80	2½	90		

(*a*) Accountant, Clerk of Notations, £100; 6 Principal Clerks, £700—25—800; 18 II. Clerks, £350—15—450; 33 III. do., £200—10—300; 12 Messengers, £75—130; 5 Supernumerary Clerks, of whom 4 have £100, and 1, £150.

(*b*) Assistant Clerk of Seat, £350; Clerk of Seal, and Accountant, and Judge's Sec., £300; I. Clerk of Entries, £250; II. do., £200; I. General Clerk, £175; II. do., £120—5—150; Crier, £120. BELFAST—Registrar, £600; I. Clerk, £125; II. do., £95; III. do., £85, IV. do., £75. CORK—Registrar. £350; I. Clerk, £130; II., £75. ARMAGH—Registrar, £300; I. Clerk, £110; II. do., £65. WATERFORD—Registrar, £250: I. Clerk, £85; II. do., £65. LONDONDERRY—Registrar, £250: I. Clerk, £100; II. do., £65.

(*c*) Accountant, £400—15—500; I. Clerk, £250—15—350; II. do., £150—10—240; Assistant Secretary, £600—25—800.

(*d*) Inspecting Commissioner of Fisheries, £500—20—600; Architect, £800; Assistant do., £300—15—400; Surveyor and Examiner (each), £250—15—350; Engineer, £600—25—800; Assistant do., £300; Valuator, £300—15—350; Solicitor, £1,500.

Name of Office.	Patron.	Entrance Office.	Entrance Age.	Staff.	Entrance Salary.	Annual Increase.	Maximum until Promoted.	Other Officers.	See Page
					£	£	£		
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY *(Ireland)*	*Secretary and Senate*	Assis. Clerks	17—25	1	90	10	150	Secretary £500—20—600; Assistant Do. £150—20—300; Clerk of Convocation £100.	90
		College Porters	20—35		—	—	—		
RECORD OFFICE *(England)*	*Treasury*	Junior Clerks	17—30	16	100	10	200	Deputy Keeper £1,000; Secretary £600—25—700; 7 Assistant Keepers £400—20—600; Assistant Do. £250—15—400; 11 Senior Clerks £250—15—350.	71
		Transcribers		8	24s. (*x*)	—	32s.(*x*)		
RECORD OFFICE *(Ireland)*	*Chief Secretary*	Junior Clerks	18—26	5	80	10	120	Deputy Keeper £600—25—800; Assis. Do. £400—15—500; Sec., and I. Clerk same salary. (*a*)	90
		Messengers	20—4	1	60	—	—		
		Workmen	18—25	5	52	—	91		
REFORMATORIES OFFICE	*Home Secretary*	Clerks	18—25	2	100	5	150	Inspector £650; Assistant do. £400—20—500; I. Clerk £200—10—250; II. do. £150—5—200.	72
REGISTRAR-GEN. OFFICE *(England)*	*Treasury*	Clerks	17—25	32	90	after 8 yrs. 15	280	Registrar-Gen. £1,200; Sec. £800; 2 Superintendents £600—20—700; 4 Do. £450—20—550; Registration Inspectors £380—20—580; 14 Senior Clerks £300—15—420.	72
		Indexers and Abstractors	17—25	22	6s.(*r*)		10s (*r*)		
		Office Keepers	25—35	1	120	5	150		
		Messengers	21—35	8	75	2½	110		
REGISTRAR-GEN. OFFICE *(Ireland)*	*Chief Secretary*	III. Clerks	18—25	8	90	10	150	Registrar-Gen. £1,000; Chief Clerk £400—25—500. (*b*)	91
		Temp. Clerks	18—30	9	day pay	...	150		
		Indexers and Transcribers	17—30	9	5s. (*r*)	...	7s. (*r*)		
		Messengers	20—35	3	60	—	75		

REGISTRAR-GEN. OFFICE *(Scotland)*	*Treasury*	III. Clerks Indexers, &c.	17—25 17—25	3 ...	100 by time	10	180	Registrar-Gen. £1,000; Sec. £500; Chief Clerk, £280—10—350; Senior Do. 200—10—250. *(c)*	96
RESIDENT MAGISTRATES *(Ireland)*	*Chief Secretary*	Resident Magistrates	any age	72	300	—	500	32 Magistrates at £400, and 20 at £500.	—
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY	*Open Competition*	Clerks	18—35	2	80	10	150	Librarian (honorary); Assistant Do. £200.	96
SCIENCE & ART [*Assistant Librarian, and Curators* 20—35; *Official Examiners, Assistant Book-Keepers, Stores Clerks* 18—35.]	*Privy Council*	Ordinary Clerks	18—25	6	100	10	250	Secretary £1,000—40—	73
		Temp. Supp., &c.	17—30	2	90	10	150	1,200; Assis. Do. £600—	
		Museum, Do.	20—35	..	paid	by	time	30—800; Chief Clerk £375	
		Assis. Geologists	17—50	3	100	10	200	—15—450; 4 I. Clerks £280	
		Assis. Naturalists	18—30	30	7s. *(r)*	...	12s.	—15—400; Store-Keeper	
		Fossil Collectors	18—30	2	100	7½	175	£300—15—450; Deputy Do. £100—10—200; Book-Keeper £150—10—250;	
	Open Competition	Clerks in Edinburgh Museum	18—25	6 2	3s. *(r)* 60	... 10	7s. *(r)* 120	Assistant £90—10—180, &c. *(d)*	96

(a) 3 II. Clerks, £150—10—200; 1 I. do., £250—10—350; Office-keeper, £80—5—100; *Keeper of State Papers*, £500.

(b) 3 I. Clerks, £200—15—300; 5 II. do., £150—10—200; 2 Registration Inspectors, £300—15—400; Medical Superintendent £500—25—600; Superintendent of Records, 300—15—400. *Agricultural and Emigration Statistics*, 12 Temporary Clerks, and 40 occasional task workers.

(c) Superintendent of Statistics, £450; First Assistant do., £150—10—200; Second do., £75—5—100.

(d) 2 Inspectors £600—25—750, 2 do. of Local Schools, £400—20—500, 2 Official Examiners, £350—20—450. *South Kensington Museum*—Superintendent, £300 (is also, *Secretary* to Science and Art); 3 do., £600; 3 Museum Keepers, £350—20—450; 10 Assistant do., £200—15—320. *Geological Museum* (Jermyn-street)—Director, £300; 5 Lecturers, £200; Registrar, £500; Teacher of Mechanical Drawing, £100; Clerk and Assistant Curator, £120—10—200; Chemist, Lecturer and Metallurgist, £300; 2 Assistants to do., £100—5—150; Keeper of Mining Records, £400—20—500; 2 Assistants, one £90—10—180; and one 12s. a-day. *Edinburgh Museum*—Director, £500—25—600; Curator, £200—10—250; Assistant, £120—10—200; 2 Clerks, £60—10—120. *Royal Dublin Society*—Registrar and Secretary, £400; Treasurer, £300; Clerk, £120; do. and Hall Porter, £60. *Dublin Natural History Museum*—Director, £350; Keeper of Minerals, £100; 2 Assistants, £125; *Library*—Librarian, £250; Clerk, £100. *Royal College of Science*—10 Professors (2 at £400—500; 1 at £300, and 7 at £200); Secretary, £400; Curator, &c., £300; Clerk, £180; Assistant in Laboratory, £100—10—150; Demonstrator in Palæontology *Geological Survey*—Director, £800; Senior do., £400—700; Naturalist, £400—25—600; 2 Assistant do., £100—7½—175; 2 District Surveyors, £400—20—500, 8 Senior Geologists, 2 in Scotland and 4 in Ireland, £200—15—350; Director for Scotland, do. for Ireland, £400—25—600; do. do., Assistant Surveyors, £400—20—500.

(r) A-week

(r) A-day.

Name of Office.	Patron.	Entrance Office.	Entrance Age.	Staff.	Entrance Salary.	Annual Increase.	Maximum until Promoted.	Other Officers.	See Page.
					£	£	£		
STATIONERY OFFICE	*Treasury*	Ordinary Clerks	17—25	6	90	10	150	Comptroller £1,000—40—1,200; Chief Clerk £550—25—700; 5 I. Clerks £375—20—500; 7 II. Do, 260—15—360; 7 III. Do. £160—10—250. *(a)*	74
		Temp. Clerks	17	...	paid	by	time		
		Others	19—40	17	80		150		
		Messengers	40	2	70	2	90		
SUPERVISION, BOARD OF SCOTLAND	...	Clerks	18—45	...	...	...	...		74
TRADE, BOARD OF	*President*	Ordinary Clerks	18—25	31	100	15	300	Pres. £2,000; Vice-Do. £2,000; 2 Secs. £1,500 each; 2 Legal Assis. Do. £800—50—1,200; 2 Assistant Do. £800—50—1,000; 3 Assistants to Secs. £600—25—800. *(b)*	
		Clerks	17—30						
		Supp. do.	17—45	9	150	10	300		
		Temp. do.		61	78		156		
		Messengers	40	12	75		100		
REGISTER AND RECORD OFFICE OF SEAMEN	*Do.*	III. Clerks	17—30	20	100	10	220	Registrar-General £900; Inspector £700; 4 I. Class Clerks £380—20—500; 12 II. Class Clerks £250—15—350.	
		Temp. do.	17—45	25	78	...	156		
		Messengers	40	5	65		100		
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES	*Do.*	Clerks	17—30	2	80	10	200	See page 20.	
		Messengers	40	2	70		70		

DESIGNS OFFICE	*Do.*	Clerks	17—30	2	80	10	180	See page 16.	
ALKALI WORKS	*Do.*	Sub-Inspectors	—	4	400	—	400	Inspector £700; Inspector of Establishment for proving Chain Cables, &c., £350.	
OYSTER FISHERIES	*Do.*	Inspector	—	1	500	—	700		
CORN RETURNS	*Do.*	Inspectors	—	28	30	—	50	Inspector £300.	
TREASURY	*The First Lord*	Establishment Clerks	18—25	8	100	15	250	First Lord and Chancellor of Exchequer £5,000 each;	75
		Supp. Do.	18—25	7	100	10	200	Third Lord £2,000; 2	
		Clerks (Solicitor's Office)	20—30					Lords Comrs. £1,000; 2 Secretaries £2,000; Permanent Do. £2,000. (*c*)	
		Supp. Audit Clks.	20—35	2	220	10	400		
		Messengers	21—35	21	85	—	150		
VALUATION OFFICE (*Ireland*)	*First Commissioner*	Clerks	19—28	60	80	7½	180	Commissioner £1,000; 15	91
		Valuers	25—45	...	...	...		I Clerks £300—10—365; 24 II. Do. £200—10—280, Solicitor £300.	

(*a*) 2 Examiners of Printing, £400—20—500; Assistant do., £260—15—400; do. of Binding, £300—15—450; Assistant do., £200—10—300; do. of Paper, £300—20—500; Assistant do., £200—15—350; Receiver of Job-work Printing, £100—10—200.

(*b*) Accountant, £800—50—1,000; Deputy do., £500—20—600; Book-keeper, £300—15—450; Draughtsman, and Surveyor General, £450—25—600; 21 Senior Clerks, £320—20—600; Chief of Statistical Department, £1,000; 2 Nautical Assessors, £400; 3 Inspectors of Railways, £700—50—1,000; Translator, £300; President's Private Sec., £300; Measuring Clerk, £500; Chief Examiner of Acs., and Clerk of Furniture, £400—20—600; Chief Examiner of Acs., do. of Furniture Acs., and Land Surveyor, £300—15—400.

(*c*) Auditor, £1,500; 4 Principal Clerks, £1,000—50—1,200; Superintendent, £1,000; 7 I. Clerks, £700, rise 25 to 900; 12 Second do., £350, rise 20 to 600; Accountant, £600—25—850; 2 Private Secs. to First Lord, at £300 each; do. to Chancellor of Exchequer, £300; Third Lord and Secretaries, 4 at £150 each; Parliamentary Counsel, £2,500; Assistant, £1,200; 4 I. Supplementary Clerks, £400—15—500; 5 II. do., £250—10—350.

Name of Office.	Patron.	Entrance Office.	Entrance Age.	Staff.	Entrance Salary.	Annual Increase.	Maximum until Promoted.	Other Officers.	See Page
					£	£	£		
WAR DEPARTMENT	*War Secretary*	Clerks	18—25	57	100	10	300	Sec. of State £5,000;	75
		Temp. Do.	18—40	...		...	...	Under Do. £1,500: Permanent Sec. £2,000, Assis.	
		Royal Military Col. Do.	18—35	...	...	...	...	Do. £1,500. (*a*)	
		Draughtsmen	21—30	...	200	...			
COMMISSARIAT	*War Secretary*	Clerks	18—30	...	...	...	...	By a Royal Warrant. Subalterns of 3 years' standing are alone eligible for Commissions in the Commissariat.	
		Storekeepers, &c.	30	...	...				
ROYAL ENGINEERS (*Civil Establishment*)	*War Secretary*	III. Clerks	18—25	42	80	...	140	Surveyor £600 to £800;	
		Temp. Do.	18—40	90	...	..	...	Deputy Do. £350 to £555. (*b*)	
OFFICES OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL	*Adjutant-Gen.*	Clerks	16—25	12	90	10	300	Adjutant-General's Clerk £500—20—600; 6 I. Clerks	
		Temp Do.	16—40	6	110	—	—	£365—15—500; 10 II. Do. £210—10—350.	
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF	*Commander-in-Chief*	Clerks	18—25	13	90	10	300	Commander-in-Chief £4,400; Assistant Sec.	
		Supp. Do.	18—25	2	100	—	—	£1,000; Do. £900; 4 I. Clerks £500—20—700; 6	
		Temp. Do.	16—30	2	120	—	—	II. Do. £300—15—500;	
SURVEY DEPARTMENT		Civil Assistants	18—35					Telegraph Do. £120.	
QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL	*Quarter-Master General*	Clerks	16—23	5	90	10	200	Quarter-master General £1,800; Principal Clerk	
		Temp. Do.	16—40	4	—	—	—	£500—15—600; 2 I. Clerks £365—15—500; 4 II. Do. £210—10—350.	

MILITARY OFFICES (*Ireland*)	*War Secretary and Head of Office*	Clerks Temp. Do.	16—23 16—40	20 1	90 day	10 pay	200	There are four offices:—Paymaster-Generals, Commander of Forces', Adjutant, and Quartermaster-Generals'.	81
MILITARY STORES	*War Secretary*	Store Clerks Store Holders	18—23 25—40	51	—	—	—	The total expense of this Establishment is some £60,000. There are 3 Store-Keepers and about 200 Superintendents of various grades.	80 78
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT	*President Board of Trade*	Attendants Clerks	20—40 17—25	1	— 100	— 15	— 300	Warden of Standards £900, Clerk £300.	
WOODS, (*Office of*)	*Treasury*	Clerks Do. to Surveyor New Forest Do. Quit Rent Office, Dublin Messengers	17—25 17—30 35 21—35	2 9 1 4	200 100 100 85	10 10 10 —	250 200 250 100	2 Commissioners £1,200; 2 Principal Clerks £600—25—800; 3 Senior Do. £400—20—500; 8 Assis. Do £300—15—400; Junior Clerk £100—10—200. (*c*)	80 80
WORKS, OFFICE OF [*Assistant Surveyor of Works in London* £600—20—700; 2 *Itinerant Surveyors* £400—25—800; *Assistant Do.* £250.]	*Treasury*	Clerks Surveyor's Do. Examiners Clerks at Kew Assistant Do. Office Boys Night Watchmen	18—25 18—30 22—30 18—45 16—35 13—15 21—50	6 3 5	200 100 — 150	15 10 — 10	300 200 — 300	1st Commissioner £2,000; Sec. £1,000; Assis. £500—20—700; 2 I. Clerks, and Accountant £400—20—600; 6 II. Do. and Assistant Accountant £300—15—400; Secretary for Works, Surveyor, and Architect £750 each.	80

(*a*) Military Assistant Do. £600; Chief Clerk £1,200; Private Sec. to Sec. of State £300; Assistant Do. £150; 3 Do. to Under Secs. £150; Accountant-General £1,200; Solicitor £1,200, &c., &c.

(*b*) Draughtsman £500; Do. £350; 36 I. Clerks of Works £230—300; 86 II. Do. £150—220; 68 III. Do. £110—140; 14 I. Class Clerks £210—270; 27 II. Do. £150 to 200.

(*c*) Mineral Inspector, £800; Architect, £850; Receiver-General, £600—20—700; Assistant do., £300—15—400; Book-Keeper, £400—20—600; Senior Clerk in Dublin, £400—20—500; Assistant do., £300—15—400. LEGAL BANCH—Solicitor, £1,500; 4 Clerks, from £400, 260, 150, 120, rising 15, 10, 10, 5, to [illegible], 350, 220, 180, respectively.

CUSTOMS.

The Customs have such a great number of Officers, at so very different salaries, that we find it necessary to add this Special Table.

Office.	*Staff.*	*Minimum Salary.*	*Annual Increase.*	*Maximum.*
		£	£	£
Secretary's				
I. Clerks ...	6	240	15	320
II. Clerks ...	7	170	10	230
III. Clerks ...	5	100	10 (*a*)	160
Extra Clerks ...	3	30s. (*b*)	—	40s. (*b*)
Solicitor's				
Solicitor ...	1	2,000	—	—
Assistant Do. ..	2	800	—	—
Clerks ...	8	150	—	600
Surveyor's General ...	2	800	after 5 yrs.	900
Tonnage Surveyor ...	1	500	—	—
Draughtsmen ...	1	200	10	250
Ditto ...	2	200	—	—
Building Surveyor ...	1	400	5 and 10	500
Clerk ...	1	200	do.	300
Clerk of Works ...	1	150	—	—
Receiver General's ...				
Receiver General ...		1,200	—	—
Assistant Do. ...	—	600	—	—
Principal Clerks ...	4	350	20	450
I. Do. ...	4	240	15	320
II. Do. ...	6	160	10	220
III. Do. ...	9	80	10	140
Controller General's ...				
Controller General ...	1	700	20	800
Assistant Do. ...	1	450	20	550
Principal Clerks ...	4	350	20	450
I. Do. ...	9	240	15	320
II. Do. ...	14	160	10	220
III. Do. ...	12	80	10	140
Writers ...	4	5s. (*c*)	3d. (*c*)	8s. 6d.(*c*)
Extra Clerks ...	2	30s. (*b*)	5s. & 10s. (*b*)	40s.(*b*)
Examiner's				
Examiner	1	650	25	750

(*a*) 5 first two years, then 10. (*b*) A week. (*c*) A day.

Office.	Staff.	Minimum Salary.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.
		£	£	£
Assistant ...	1	450	25	550
Principal Clerks ...	9	320	15	400
I. Do. ...	35	230	10	300
II. Do. ...	54	150	10	220
III. Do. ...	53	80	10s. (*a*)	140
Extra Clerks ...	3	30s. (*b*)	10s. (*a*)	40s. (*b*)
Long Room				
Collector ...	1	1,200	—	—
Principals of Branches ...	5	400	20	500
Principal Clerks ...	6	310	15	350
I. Clerks ...	11	230	10	300
II. Do. ...	16	150	10	220
III. Do. ...	17	80	10 (*a*)	140
Writers ...	7	5s. 6d.(*c*)	3d. (*c*)	8s. 6d.(*c*)
Searcher's Office				
Principal ...	1	400	20	500
Do. Clerk ...	1	310	15	350
I. Clerks ...	6	230	10	300
II Do. ...	12	150	10	220
III. Do. ..	16	80	10 (*a*)	140
Writer ...	1	5s. 6d.(*c*)	3d. (*c*)	8s. 6d.(*c*)
Extra Clerks ...	6	30s. (*b*)	10s.(*a*)	40s.(*b*)
Custom House and Victoria Docks				
Controller ...	1	400	20	500
Assistant Do. ...	1	360	20	400
Principal Clerks ...	6	310	10	350
I. Clerks ...	12	230	10	300
II. Do. ...	25	150	10	220
III. Do. ...	29	80	10 (*a*)	140
Writers ...	4	5s. 6d.(*c*)	3d.	8s. 6d.(*c*)
Extra Clerks ...	5	30s. (*b*)	10 (*a*)	40s.

Tea and East India Department—Controller, Assistant Do., 4 Principal Clerks, 12 I. Clerks, 24 II. Do., 30 III. Do., 5 Writers, 2 Extra Clerks, with Salaries as above.

London Docks—Controller, Assistant Do., 3 Principal Clerks, 11 I. Clerks, 21 II. Do., 25 III. Do., 5 Writers, 4 Extra Clerks, with Salaries as above.

St. Katherine Docks—Controller, Assistant, Principal Clerk, 4 I. Clerks, 8 II. Do., 10 III. Do., 6 Writers, 7 Extra Clerks, with similar salaries.

East and West India Docks—Controller, &c., 5 I. Clerks, 11 II. Do., 13 III. Do., 2 Writers, 1 Extra Clerk, with similar salaries.

Medical Inspector £700—800; Controller of Out-door Department £600—25—700; 2 Inspectors General of Do. £600; Assistant Do. £550; 6 I. Class Surveyors £500; 8 II. Do. £450; 7 Assistant Do. £400; 9

(*a*) 5 first two years, then 10. (*b*) A week. (*c*) A day.

Do. Do. £350; 17 I. Examining Officers £300; 18 II. Do. £250; 22 III. Do. £200; 30 IV. Do. £160; 37 V. Do. £140; 51 VI. Do. £120; 2 Measurers of Shipping £250; Registrar of Out-door Officers £120—10—150; 50 I. Out-door Officers £85; 100 II. Do. £75; 150 III. Do. £65; 240 IV. Do. £60; 280 V. Do. £55. *Note*:—All Out-door Officers, Watermen, and Watchmen, receive 1s. day-pay additional.

Gauging Department—Principal Inspector £500; 4 I. Inspectors £450; 6 II. Do £400; 5 I. Gaugers £350; 8 II. Do. £300; 12 III. Do. £250; 16 IV. Do. £200; 22 V. Do. £150; 29 VI. Do. £125; 50 Messengers from £70 to 125; 4 Constables £70—80; 150 Watermen from £61 to 71; 20 from about £50 to 60.

Liverpool has 39 III. Clerks, paid as in London; a Collector £1,800, &c., &c., just as in London, but a smaller number of Officers.

INLAND REVENUE.

Office.	*Staff.*	*Minimum Salary.*	*Annual Increase.*	*Maximum.*
Solicitor's		£	£	£
Solicitor ...	1	2,000	—	—
Assistant Do. ...	1	1,000	—	—
Chief Clerks ...	4	600	50	800
I. Clerks ..	4	450	20	550
II. Do. ...	4	350	20	450
III. Do. ...	8	200	10	300
IV. Do. ...	4	90	10	200
Supplementary Clerk ...	1	100	—	—
Registrar of Land Tax(*a*) ...	1	100	—	—
Deputy Do. ...	1	400	—	—

Receiver General's Office—Receiver General £1,000; Chief Clerk £500—20—600; 3 I. Clerks £350—20—450; 5 II. Do. £250—20—350; 6 III. Do. £150—10—250

Controller of Legacy and Succession Duties Office—Controller £1,500; Assistant Do. £900—1,000; 2 Chief Clerks £600—50—800; Superintendent £550—25—700; Do. £450—25—600; 6 Senior Clerks £450—20—550; 28 I. Clerks 320—15—420; 30 II. Do. £230—10—300; 30 III. Do. £150—10—220; 30 IV. Do. £90—10—140; 8 Keepers of Papers £80—180.

Accountant and Comptroller General's Office—Accountant, &c. £1,000; Assistant Do. £650—25—750; 5 Senior Clerks £520—20—620; 12 I. Clerks 400—20—500; 18 II. Do. £300—15—380; 18 III. Do. £160—10—260; 20 IV. Do. £90—150; 9 Copying Clerks.

(*a*) One of the Chief Clerks receives this sum and performs the duty.

TAXES, *Inspector's Office*—Chief Inspector £800; Assistant Do. £700 4 I. Class Inspectors £600—20—650; 9 II. Do. £550—20—600; 9 III. Surveyors £300—10—350; 3 IV. Do. £250—10—300; 6 V. Do. £200—10—250.

EXCISE. *Surveying General Examiners*—Principal £600—20—700; 3 I. Class Do. £550—10—600; 15 II. Do. £350; 15 III. Do. £300.

Laboratory—Principal £600—20—700; Deputy Do. £425—15—500; 3 Assistants £130—10—250 (after 12 years £15—400); Book-Keeper £120 —10—250; Chemicals, Keeper of £70—5—120.

Fire Insurance Office—Registrar £400—20—500; Chief Clerk £260—15—350; 3 I. Do. £150—10—240; 4 II. Do. £90—10-150.

Spoiled Stamps Office—Examiner £600—20—700; 2 Assistants £400—15—500; 2 I. Clerks £250—10—350; 2 II. Do. £150—10—250; 2 III. Do. £90, &c.

Registrar of Licenses (Stamps Office also)—Registrar £550—20—650; Chief Clerk £350—20—450; 3 I. Do. £250—15—330; 3 II. Do. £150—10—240; 3 III. Do. £90, &c.

Warehouse-Keeper's Office—Warehouse-keeper £550—20—650; Assistant Do. £425—15—500; Chief Clerk £320—15—400; 6 I. Clerks £230 —10—300; 7 II. Do. £150—10—220; 7 III. Do. £90, &c.; 4 Superintendents of Warehousemen £90—5—130; 20 Warehousemen £75—5—110; 8 Porters £60—2½—75.

Stamping Department—Controller of, £700—20—800; Deputy Do. £500 —20—600; Chief Superintendent £260—15—360; Ditto £240—15—320; 7 Superintendents, from £120 to £220; 59 Stampers, from £75 to £120; 23 Junior Do. £40—75.

Special Commissioners of Income Tax Office—3 Special Commissioners £600; Examiner of Claims £550—20—650; Assistant Do. £400—15—500; 6 I. Clerks £270—10—350; 13 II. Do. £150—10—250; 13 III. Do. £90, &c.; 5 Extra Clerks £93 12s.; Chief Clerk for Assessments £500—20—550; 1. Clerk £300—15—400; 2 II. Do. £220—10—270; 3 III. Do. £150—10—200; 3 IV. Do. £90, &c.

Stage Carriage Duty Office—Assessor £400—20—500; 2 I. Clerks £150—10—250; 3 II. Do. £90, &c.; Surveyor of Buildings £400; Medical Officer £400.

TAXES. *Out-door Establishments*—3 I. Inspectors £600—20—650; 27 I. Surveyors £420—20—500; 31 II. Do. £350—10—400; 44 III. Do. £300—10—350; 36 IV. Do. £250—10—300; 102 V. Do. £200—10—250.

EXCISE. *Out-door Establishment*—I. Collector £700—20—800; 11 II. Do. £550—20—600; 52 III. Do. £400—10—500 (3 in London are allowed £100 each additional); 11 I. Collectors' Clerks £180—5—220; 72 II. Do. £140—5—180; 73 III. Do. £110—5—140; 57 Supervisors of Foot-walk Districts £230—5—250; 221 Do. of Riding Districts (*a*) £210—5—230; 40 Examiners £170; 896 Division Officers £120—5—150; 685 Ride Officers £110 (*a*); 42 I. Class Excise Assistants £95; 300 II. Do. £60 (*b*); Preventive Officer £100; Surveyor at Port of London £350; Office Keeper £160; Head Messenger £120; 29 Messengers £70 to £120, &c.

(*a*) And keep of horse. (*b*) And 2s. a-day when on duty.

INLAND REVENUE—SCOTLAND.

Solicitor and Comptroller General's Office.

Office.	*Staff.*	*Minimum Salary.*	*Annual Increase.*	*Maximum.*
		£	£	£
Solicitor, &c. ...	1	1,600	—	—
Assistant Do. ...	1	600	20	800
Chief Clerk ...	1	475	15	550
I. Clerk ...	2	350	10	450
II. Do. ...	6	250	10	320
III. Do. ...	10	160	10	240
IV. Do. ...	10	80	10	150
I. Stamper ...	1	80	90 *(a)*	100 *(b)*
II. Stamper ...	8	60	65	75

Out-door Establishment—2 I. Inspectors of Taxes £500—10—550; 3 II. Do. £450—10—500; 8 I. Surveyors £280—10—430; 10 II. Do. £320—10—370; 10 III. Do. £260—10—310; 9 IV. Do. £200—10—250; 10 Assistants £90—10—150; Collector at Edinburgh £700—20—800.

EXCISE—I. Clerk £180—5—220; 1 II. Do. £140—5—180; 1 III. Do. £110—5—140.

TAXES—I. Clerk £200—10—260; 1 II. Do. £130—10—190; 2 III. Do. £80 (5 increase for 4 years, then 10)—120; II. Collectors of Excise £550—20—600; 10 III. Do. £400—10—500; 11 Clerks to II. Class £140—5—180; 4 Do. III. Class £110—5—140; 31 Supervisors of Foot-walk Districts £230—5—250; 48 Do. of Riding Districts £210—5—230 (with Horse allowance); 335 Division Officers £120—5—150; 76 Ride Officers £110 (and Horse allowance); 115 I. Class Assistants £95; 115 II. Do £60. *(c)*

AT GLASGOW there is a Collector and 12 Clerks with salaries similar to above.

INLAND REVENUE—IRELAND.

Comptroller of Stamps Office.

Office.	*Staff.*	*Minimum Salary.*	*Annual Increase.*	*Maximum.*
		£	£	£
Comptroller ...	1	800	—	—
Chief Clerk ...	1	350	—	—
I. Clerks ...	3	250	10	300
II. Do. ...	2	100	5	150
Supervisor of Stampers ...	1	180	5	200
Assistant ...	1	150	5	170
Stampers	11	60	3	100

(a) After 5 years *(b)* After 10 years. *(c)* And 2s. a-day when employed.

Solicitor's Office—Solicitor £1,500; Chief Clerk £500—25—600; 2 I. Clerks £300—20—400; 2 II. Do. £200—10—280; 2 III. Do. £90—10—150.

Income-Tax Office, Dublin—Superintendent £600; Chief Clerk £350—10—400; 3 I. Clerks £150—10—250; 4 II. Do. £90—10—140.

Out-door Establishment—I. Class Inspector £550—20—600; 2 II. Do. £500—20—550; 4 I. Surveyors £380—10—450; 4 II. Do. £320—10—370; 7 III. Do. £260—10—310; 6 IV. Do. £200—10—250; 3 Assistants £90—10—150; 3 Clerks to Inspectors £100; 2 II. Class Excise Collectors £550—20—600; 11 III. Do. £400—10—500; Chief Clerk to Collector £220—40—260; 4 Collectors' Clerks I. Class £180—5—220; 15 II. Do. £140—5—180; 14 III. Do. £110—5—140; 1 Clerk £90—5—140; 12 Supervisors of Foot-walk Districts £230—5—250; 45 Do. Riding Districts £210—5—230 (with Horse allowance); 70 I. Class Excise Assistants £95; 80 II. Do £60. *(b)*

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, LONDON.

Secretary's Office—5 Chief Clerks £600—25—800; Principal Clerk for Home Mails £793; 15 I. Clerks and 1 Inspector £400—20—500; 22 II. Do. £260—15—380; 32 III. Do. £100—10—240; Private Sec. to P.-M. General £300; 2 Assistants to Inspector £150 each; 6 Official Paper Keepers from £150 to 250; 2 Travelling Officers, 1st £300—20—400, 2nd £200—10—300.

Solicitor's Office—Solicitor £1,500; Assistant Do. £1,000; 1 Clerk £350—15—450; 2 Do. £200—10—300; 1 Do. £100—10—180.

MAIL OFFICE.

Inspector-General £600—25—800; Principal Clerk £400—20—500; Do. £350—20—450; 4 I. Clerks £260—10—350; 17 other Clerks £80, &c. 4 Inspectors of Mails £300—20—500; Officer at Euston-square Station, £120—1—140.

Travelling Post-Office—Surveyor £500—25—700; Assistant Do. £350—20—450; 4 Superintendents £300—20—400; 9 I. Clerks £260—10—350; 38 other Do. £80, &c.; 153 Sorters from 18s. to 45s. per week; 3 Examiners of Mail-bag apparatus £150.

Receiver and Accountant-General's Office—Receiver and Accountant-General £700—25—900; Chief Examiner and Cashier £500—20—600; Book-keeper £500—20—600; 3 Clerks £400—15—500; 8 I. Clerks £300—15—400; 38 other Clerks £80, &c.

(*b*) 2s. a-day in addition for every day employed.

Money Order Office—Controller £550—25—800; Chief Clerk £450—20—600; Book-keeper and Examiner, £425—15—500; 16 I. Clerks £260—400; 137 other Clerks £80, &c.; 25 Messengers 21s. to 40s. per week.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	*Staff.*	*Minimum Salary.*	*Annual Increase.*	*Maximum.*
		£	£	£
Controller ...	1	800	25	900
Sub-Controller ...	3	500	20	600
Chief Clerk ...	1	500	20	600
I. Clerks ..	4	300	10	400
Superintendent ...	6	400	15	500
Assistant Do. ...	17	300	10	400
Other Clerks ...	157	80	—	—
Supervisor of Letter-Carrier Walks ...	1	200	10	300
Assistant Do. ...	1	130	7½	200
Postmaster ...	4	350	15	500
Do. ...	1	600	—	—
Stampers ...	293	(*a*) 21s.	1s.	35s.
Sorters ...	355	24s.	—	45s.
Letter-Carriers ...	423	18s.	—	30s.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Postmaster ...	2	600	—	—
Do. ..	1	550	—	—
Do. ...	1	500	—	—
Do. ...	2	450	—	—
Clerks ...	4	260	10	350
Do. ...	11	80	10	240
Inspectors of Letter-Carriers	20	130	7½	200

84 Stampers, &c., &c. 45 Overseers from 40s. to 50s. per week.

Extra Clerks are employed at 10d. per hour; and many of the ordinary Clerks are paid for extra duty.

(*a*) This and two following, per week.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

Secretary £800—50—1,000; Chief Clerk £500—20—650; 2 I. Clerks £350—15—450; 5 other Clerks £90—10—300. *Solicitor* £1,000; I. Clerk £300—15—400; Inspector of Mails £400—20—600. *Accountant's (Office)* Accountant £500—20—650; Examiner £325—20—450; Cash Clerk £300—10—400; 6 I. Class Clerks £200—10—300 and 350; 30 other Clerks £80—10—220. *Sorting Office*—Controller £500—20—700; 2 Superintendents £330—10—400; Deputy Do. £280—10—350; 4 I. Clerks £230—10—320; 9 other Clerks £80—10—220; Inspector of Letter Carriers £150—10—250; 4 Assistant Do. £100—7½—150; 52 II. Class Sorters 21s. to 35s. a week; 6 I. Class 33s. to 38s. a week; 16 Messengers, Stampers, &c., 21s. to 28s. a week; 137 Letter-Carriers 18s. to 23s. a week.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

Secretary and Controller £800—50—1,000; Chief Clerk £500—20—650; 2 Principal Clerks £350—15—450; 5 other Clerks £90—10—300. *Solicitor* £400; his Clerk £100. *Accountant's Office*—Accountant £500—20—650; Examiner £325—20—450; Cash Clerk £300—10—400; 7 I. Clerks £200—10—350; 26 other Clerks £80—10—220. *Sorting Office*—Controller £550; 2 Superintendents £330—10—450; 5 I. Clerks £230—10—300; 4 other Clerks £80—10—220; Inspector of Letter-Carriers £150—10—250; 2 Assistants Do. £100—7½—150; 18 I. Class Sorters 33s. to 38s. a week; 50 II. Class Do. 21s. to 35s. a week; 27 Stampers, &c. 21s. to 28s. a week; 95 Letter-Carriers 18s. to 23s. a week.

Note.—The vacancies in the General Post Office in London are usually filled up after from 15 to 40 have arisen, when on an average three compete for each vacancy, all of whom must have previously passed a preliminary test-examination. In the Secretary's, Solicitor's, or Accountant's departments in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, it is customary, on the contrary, to fill up each individual vacancy immediately after it occurs.

CIVIL SERVICE GUIDE.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

QUALIFICATIONS.

The following lists of Qualifications for the several Public Offices have been carefully drawn up from the latest Government returns.

In all examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

There is a preliminary *Test* examination in all subjects marked (*t*).

Arithmetic in this treatise always means Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, except the contrary is mentioned.

ADMIRALTY.

I. *Admiralty Clerks and Temporary Clerks, Whitehall.*

MAXIMUM 1800.

(*a*) 1. Spelling	100	7. Geography	200
(*a*) 2. Arithmetic	350	8. English and General History	200
(*a*) 3. Eng. Composition	150	9. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science	200
(*a*) 4. Précis	200	10. Intelligence	100
(*a*) 5. Translation from Latin or a modern foreign Language	200		
(*a*) 6. Handwriting	100		

(*a*) A certain proficiency in these subjects absolutely necessary.

II. *Admiralty Clerks and Temporary Clerks, Somerset House.**

MAXIMUM 1950.

(*a*) 1. Writing	100	8. English and General History	200
(*a*) 2. Arithmetic	350	9. Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science	200
(*a*) 3. Eng. Composition	150		
(*a*) 4. Précis	200		
(*a*) 5. Book-keeping by Double Entry	150	10. Translation from Latin or some modern foreign Language	200
(*a*) 6. Spelling	100		
7. Geography	200		

11. Intelligence 100.

III. *Clerks and Temporary Clerks in Dockyards, Victualling Yards, and Naval Hospitals at Home.*

MAXIMUM 1150.

(*t*) 1. Writing	100	(*t*) 5. Eng. Composition	150
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic	300	(*t*) 6. Précis	200
(*t*) 3. Book-keeping	150	(*t*) 7. Spelling	100
(*t*) 4. Separate Addition	50	8. Intelligence	100

A certain proficiency in these subjects is necessary, and will form the test of qualification for the appointment to a temporary clerkship in the above departments.

IV. *Clerks in Dockyards, &c., Abroad.*

MAXIMUM 800.

1. Handwriting	100	4. Book-keeping	150
2. Arithmetic	300	5. Spelling	100
3. Separate Addition	50	6. Intelligence	100

V. *Writers.*

Same as above, with the exception of Book-keeping, which is not required.

* For Departments of Comptroller of the Navy, Accountant-General, Store-keeper-General, Comptroller or Victualling Medical Director-General, Coast-Guard Office, &c.

VI. *Dockyard and Greenwich Hospital Schoolmasters.*

1. Handwriting
2. Spelling
3. Arithmetic and Mensuration
4. Grammar and Analysis of Sentences
5. English Composition
6. Physical and Political Geography of the World, especially of England and Europe.
7. English History
8. Euclid—Books I.—IV. also VI., and 21 propositions of XI.
9. Algebra
10. Plane Trigonometry
11. Differential and Integral Calculus (Elementary) and Plane Co-ordinate Geometry (Elementary)
12. Mechanics and Hydrostatics
13. Trigonometry (plane and spherical)

They will also be examined competitively in the following subjects :—

14. Differential and Integral Calculus (more advanced) and the easier Differential Equations.

VII. *Schoolmaster at Naval Prison, Lewes.*

1. Handwriting and Spelling
2. Reading
3. Arithmetic
4. Grammar and English Language
5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible)
6. English History
7. School Management
8. Two at least of the following (at option of Candidates): — English History, Geography, Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics, Latin.

VIII. *Draughtsmen in Admiralty Hydographic Office.*

1. Writing
2. Spelling
3. French or another foreign Language
4. Geography
5. Map and Chart Projection
6. Practical Geometry, Topographical Plan Drawing.

Translation from a modern Language desirable.

IX. *Draughtsmen in Office of Comptroller of Navy.*

1. Handwriting
2. Spelling
3. Arithmetic
4. Mathematics [Mensuration] (surfaces and solids) Algebra, including Quadratic Equations, Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., VI. Elementary Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Plane Trigonometry; Logarithms (use of) Descriptive Geometry of straight line and plane. —*Text Book*, DR. WOOLLEY'S
5. Précis
6. Practical Shipbuilding
7. Laying of Ships
8. Designs for Ships
9. Calculation of displacements, weights, and stability
10. Neatness and dexterity in making and copying Ship's Drawings.

NOTE.—Promotions in the various Dockyards are made after periodical examinations held therein, in arithmetic and technical knowledge of the duties.

ADMIRALTY (COURT OF).

I. *Clerks in Registrar's Office.*

1. Handwriting
2. Spelling
3. Transcribing
4. Arithmetic
5. English Composition
6. Précis.
7. One of the following subjects:

(*a*) Latin or a modern Language;
(*b*) The leading points of English or modern History;
(*c*) Geography;
(*d*) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

II. *Clerks in Marshal's Office.*

1. Handwriting and Spelling
2. Transcribing
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, Practice, and the Rule of Three)
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

I. *Assistants.**

1. Writing
2. Arithmetic
3. Spelling
4. English Composition
5. Précis
6. Either Greek or Latin, with one Foreign Language
6. Geometry.

II. *Junior Assistants.*

1. Handwriting
2. Spelling
3. Arithmetic (Elementary)
4. Précis
5. Translation from Latin or a Modern Language.

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I. *Clerks, Bailiffs, and Gardeners.*

1. Writing from Dictation
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).

II. *Schoolmasters.*

(The same as in Convict Service.)

III. *Stewards and Assistant Storekeepers.*

1. Handwriting and Orthography
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions)
3. Book-keeping (elementary).

IV. *Matron.*

1. Writing and Orthography
2. Reading
3. Arithmetic (first four rules, simple and compound, and the Arithmetical Tables)
4. Elementary Grammar.

V. *Chief Attendant.*

1. Reading
2. Writing
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

* When the services of persons having some special knowledge are particularly needed, they will be examined on those special subjects.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

Clerks.

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition
5. Précis

6. Two at least of the following:

(*a*) Latin or a modern foreign Language; (*b*) English History; (*c*) Elementary Mathematics.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

Permanent and Temporary Clerks.

MAXIMUM 1400.

1. Writing	100	6. Book-keeping (single entry)	100
2. Spelling	100	7. Latin or a foreign Language	300
3. Arithmetic	350	8. Intelligence	100
4. English Composition	150		
5. Précis	200		

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Clerks.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including the use of Logarithms)
(*t*) 4. English Composition
5. Précis.
(*t*) 6. Geography
7. History of England
(*t*) 8. Latin
(*t*) 9. French, or another Modern Language.

For *Supplemental Clerks*, see OPEN COMPETITIONS.

COAL MINES INSPECTORS.

1. Handwriting
2. Spelling
3. Arithmetic
4. Knowledge of Mines and Mining.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

I. *Clerks.*

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. Précis
5. Geography
6. Translation from one of the following Languages:—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian—the selection being left to the candidate.

* Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the Examination.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome
2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany, and Italy
3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions.—Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style
4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law—Elements of Political Economy
5. Pure and Mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches—Accounts and Book-keeping.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

For the marks attached to each subject, see next page.

II. *Writers in Ceylon.*

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

1. Handwriting and Orthography
2. Arithmetic
3. Précis,
4. Translation from one of the following Languages:—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, the selection being left to the candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of those subjects, will not be permitted to proceed further with the Examination.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. Language and Literature of Greece and Rome
2. Modern History, subsequent to 1500, A.D., including that of the British Colonies and possessions: Exercises in English composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style
3. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy
4. Pure and Mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches—Accounts and Book-keeping
5. Geology, Surveying, and Civil Engineering.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

NOTE.—The marks are as follow:—Précis, 600; Latin Translation, 300; Latin Composition, 300; Greek Translation, 300; Greek Composition, 300; Greek and Roman Literature, 300; Modern History, 900; English Composition, 600; Constitutional Law, 500; International Law, 550; Political Economy, 500; Mathematics, 1400; Book-keeping, 100.

MAXIMUM 5,100.

III. *Hong Kong Cadets.*

1. Handwriting and Orthography
2. Elementary Arithmetic.

The above subjects will not tell in competition, but candidates who cannot pass in them will be rejected.

3. Latin and one other foreign Language
4. English Composition (including Précis Writing)
5. Mathematics (Pure and Mixed)
6. Geography and History
7. Constitutional and International Law
8. Natural Science
9. Any two of the following Languages (not having been taken up under No. 3)—French, German, Spanish, Italian.

Every candidate must undergo a competitive examination in the 3rd and 4th subjects, and in any two others which he may select; but any candidate who takes up the 9th subject, may, if he chooses, be examined in five subjects instead of four.

Temporary Registry Clerks are examined in (1) and (2) and Indexing; and *Supernumerary Copying Clerks* in (1) and (2), Copying, and Arithmetic (first four rules).

COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

I. *Clerks and Temporary Clerks.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals
4. Arithmetic
5. English Composition
6. History of England and of the Constitution
7. Latin or French
8. (For COMMITTEE CLERKS) The Elements of the Law of Evidence.

II. *Assistant to Accountant.*

1. Handwriting
2. Spelling
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition
5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

Holidays, Six Months.

CONVICT SERVICE.

(See Prisons.)

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

I. *Clerks and Assistant Record-Keepers.*

1. Writing
2. Arithmetic
3. Spelling
4. Correspondence.

Architectural Surveyor requires in addition

(*a*) Design of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings.

(*b*) Measurement of the Estimate of Builders' Work.

(*c*) Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Materials.

Permanent Draughtsmen, Assistant Surveyor, and Assistants in the Survey Department require, in addition to the subjects for "Clerks," Land Surveying and Plan Drawing.

Temporary Assistants require Handwriting and Spelling, rithmetic (Elementary), and Plan Drawing.

COUNTY COURTS JUDGMENTS REGISTRY.

Clerks.

MAXIMUM 1450.

(*t*) 1. Writing	200	6. Geography (British Isles)	150
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic	300	(*t*) 7. Separate Addition	50
(*t*) 3. Spelling	300	8. Intelligence.	100
(*t*) 4. Eng. Composition	150		
5. Indexing	200		

CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINER OF).

Second Class and Junior Clerks.

1. Handwriting
2. Spelling
3. Arithmetic
4. Geography of England and Wales
5. Criminal Law (Elements).

CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY.

1. Handwriting (including German Text and Engrossing Hand)
2. Spelling
3. English Composition.

CUSTOMS.

I. *Clerks in Solicitor's Office.*

(*t*) 1. Handwriting
(*t*) 2. Orthography
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic
(*t*) 4. Separate Addition
(*t*) 5. English Composition
6. Geography
7. English History
(*t*) 8. Latin.

II. *Other Clerks, Examining Officers, and Gaugers.*

MAXIMUM 1400.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting	200	(*t*) 5. Eng. Composition	150
(*t*) 2. Orthography	300	6. Geography	150
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic	300	7. English History.	150
(*t*) 4. Separate Addition	50	8. Intelligence	100

Persons nominated to the office of Examining officers at Newhaven, Dover, and Folkstone, must show some proficiency in French, which in this case will be included in the preliminary Test Examination.

III. *Draughtsmen in the Office of Surveyors of Tonnage.*

1. Handwriting
2. Spelling
3. Arithmetic
4. Algebra (to simple Equation)
5. Euclid (Books I., II., III.)
6. Practical Geometry and Mensuration
7. Practical Ship-building, Laying off ships, Mechanical Drawing and Displacement.

IV. *Outdoor Officers.*

1. Handwriting
2. Spelling
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules), and Weights and Measures.

DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF.

Clerks.

1. Writing
2. Dictation
3. Transcribing
4. Arithmetic*
5. Grammatical construction of simple sentences.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Clerks and Temporary Clerks.

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition
5. Précis
6. Geography
7. History
8. Latin
9. A Modern Language
10. Intelligence.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

I. *Inspectors' Assistants.*

1. Reading
2. Handwriting
3. Orthography
4. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Proportion, Practice, and Bills of Parcels).

* First four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three.

II. *Accountants and Assistant Clerks.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Making fair copies from rough notes and Indexing
4. Arithmetic
5. Calculation of Per-centages
6. English Composition
7. Book-keeping
8. Précis and digest of returns into summaries.

In Competitions.—Not more than two other subjects, to be named by candidate.

EMIGRATION OFFICE.

I. *Permanent Clerks.*

1. Writing
2. Arithmetic
3. Précis.

II. *Temporary Clerks.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Elementary Arithmetic
4. Correspondence.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Clerks (Competitive Examination).

		MAXIMUM 1950.		
(*t*)	1. Handwriting	200	7. Euclid (Books I., II.,	
(*t*)	2. Orthography	300	III.)	200
(*t*)	3. Arithmetic	350	8. Translation from Latin	
(*t*)	4. Eng. Composition	150	Prose	150
(*t*)	5. Précis	200	9. Translation from French,	
	6. Geography	150	Italian, or German	150

10. Intelligence, 100.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS (MASTER'S OFFICE.)

Clerks.

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Transcribing
4. Comparison of Copies with Originals
5. Elementary Arithmetic.

NOTE.—Associate's Office and Common Pleas are the same as the above.

FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Inspectors of Factories.

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition
5. Précis
6. Geography
7. English History
8. Latin, or one Modern foreign Language
9. Elements of Political Economy.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 780.

1. Writing	100	5. German (Translation and Reading MS.)*	130
2. Spelling	100	6. Intelligence	100
3. Précis	200		
4. French	150		

II. *Clerks in Chief Clerk's Department.*

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting, Accuracy of Punctuation, and Orthography
2. Arithmetic (including the Principles of Exchange)
3. Geography (a general knowledge of)
4. Book-keeping (an Elementary knowledge of Double Entry)
5. French (Translation).

* The marks in German are to be counted as far as they will go without any maximum to be necessarily obtained.

NOTE.—Assistant Book-keepers same as for Clerks in the Paymaster-General's Office.

III. *Attachés.*

1. Orthography and Handwriting
2. General Intelligence
3. Précis
4. Arithmetic (first four rules and Decimals)
5. Latin* (Grammar and Translation)
6. French (Do.)
7. German Grammar
8. Geography
9. A fair knowledge of the Political History of Europe and the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Paris, 1815, to the Treaty of Villafranca, 1860, comprising an acquaintance of the most important international transactions during that period
9. Constitutional History of of England†
10. Euclid (Book I.)

A second examination must be undergone in the interval between the grant of a commission as Third Secretary and that of a commission as Second Secretary.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

1. General Intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which they acquit themselves, and specifically by the quickness they may show in seizing the points in papers read by them or read over to them once or twice
2. Précis writing
3. French (Grammar, Translation into English, Translation into French, and Conversation)
4. German (Grammar, and Translation into English).

If the Candidate between his first and second examination has not resided a reasonable time, 12 months, for instance, in Germany, he may substitute for German some other foreign language besides French.

* Candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland, or at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or one of the public examinations for the Army or Navy, will be exempted from being examined in Latin.

† Blackstone's Commentaries and Hallam's Constitutional History.

5. Political History of Europe a general knowledge of the Political History of Europe, and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising the most important international transactions during that period
6. Political Economy (a general knowledge to be acquired from Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and Mill's Political Economy)
7. Maritime and International Law (a general knowledge to be acquired from Vattel, Wheaton's "Elements of International Law," and the first volume of Kent's "Commentaries")
8. A General Report on the Commerce and Political Relations of the several Countries in which they have resided. Candidates must be prepared to answer any questions put to them by the Examiners within the limits of such report.

IV. *Translators to Missions.*

Exercises in Translations from and into that language or those languages upon which the candidate is destined to be employed.

V. *Consuls and Vice-Consuls.*

1. Arithmetic
2. English Composition
3. French (written & spoken)
4. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside
5. British Mercantile and Commercial Law [Text Book, Smith's Compendium of Mercantile Law].

VI. *Interpreters and Assistants in Japan.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
   Arithmetic (elementary)
4. Précis
5. French
6. (*For Interpreters*) Dutch.

VII. *Student Interpreters in China, Japan, and Siam.*

MAXIMUM 1350.

1. Handwriting	100	6. Euclid (first four books)	200
2. Orthography	100	7. Latin (translation)	200
3. Arithmetic (elementary)	150	8. French (translation)	150
4. Précis	200	9. Intelligence	100
5. Geography	150		

VIII. *Foreign Service Messengers.**

1. Arithmetic (first four rules)
2. Either French, German, or Italian (conversational knowledge).

IX. *Clerks in Mixed Commission Courts.*

1. Handwriting and Orthography
2. Précis
3. French (copying and translation).

X. *Extra Clerks.*

1. Handwriting and Orthography
2. Geography
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions)
4. English History.

XI. *Supplemental Junior Clerks in Consular Department.*

1. Writing from Dictation
2. Copying
3. Arithmetic.

XII. *Temporary Clerks in Librarian's Department.*

1. Handwriting and Orthography
2. Précis
3. French (translation).

XIII. *Home Service Messengers, Office-Keepers, Office Porters, Door Porters, Extra Messengers at Missions abroad; and others Employed in Subordinate Capacities.*

1. Reading
2. Writing from Dictation
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

* Candidates must be "able to ride and competent to perform journeys on horseback."

XIV. *Housekeepers.*

1 Reading
2. Writing from Dictation
3. Arithmetic (sufficient for simple accounts).

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.

Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Messengers.

1. Reading
2. Writing and Orthography
3. Elementary Arithmetic.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Nothing fixed.

HOME OFFICE.

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 1700.

1. Handwriting	100	6. English History	150
2. Orthography	100	7. Latin.	300
3. Arithmetic	350	8. French.	300
4. English Composition	150	9. Intelligence	100
5. Geography	150		

II. *Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey.**

1. Writing
2. Spelling
3. English Composition
4. Geography
5. English History
6. French (translation, composition, and speaking)

III. *Extra Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 700.

1. Handwriting	100	4. Elementary Arithmetic (including Rule of Three)	250
2. Orthography	100	5. Intelligence	100
3. Grammatical construction of sentences of a simple character	150		

* *Accountant*—Subjects, 1, 2, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping.

IV. *Clerks in the Office of the Counsel.*

1. Reading
2. Writing
3. Arithmetic (elementary)

INDIA OFFICE.

I. *Establishment Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 1900.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting 200
(*t*) 2. Orthography 300
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic 350
(*t*) 4. English Composition 150
(*t*) 5. Précis 200
6. Geography 150
7. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee) 150
8. Latin, or one modern foreign Language (at the option of the Nominee) 300
9. Intelligence 100

In Accountant General's Department, Book-keeping 150 instead of Précis.

II. *Temporary Clerks.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition

III. *Copying Clerks.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Copying from MSS.
4. Arithmetic (Elementary).
5. English Composition.

IV. *Door-keepers, Porters, and Messengers.*

1. Handwriting and Orthography
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.

Assistants and Temporary Clerks.

MAXIMUM 1200.

1. Writing	100	6. Précis	200
3. Arithmetic	350	7. Book-keeping by Double Entry	200
4. Spelling	100	8. Intelligence	100
5. Correspondence	150		

INLAND REVENUE.

II. *Clerks in the Secretary's Office; Clerks in the Legacy Duty Office; Clerks in Offices of Receipt and Account; and Assistant Surveyors of Taxes.*

MAXIMUM 1400.

(*t*) 1. Writing	200	6. History of the British Empire	150
(*t*) 2. Spelling	300	(*t*) 7. *(For the Chief Accountant's Office.)* Book-keeping by Double Entry.	
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic	350	8. Intelligence	100
(*t*) 4. English Composition	150		
5. Geography	150		

II. *Junior Clerks in the Solicitor's Office, London.**

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation	6. The general principles of Equity, Common Law, and Conveyancing
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic	7. The Practice of the Court of Chancery and Courts of Law.
(*t*) 3. English Composition	
4. Précis	
5. Latin	

III. *Extra Clerks, Copying Clerks, and Temporary Clerks.*

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.	2. Arithmetic (elementary).

* For Clerks in the Solicitor's offices, Dublin and Edinburgh, the examination is the same as that for the Secretary's office.

IV. *Second-class Assistants of Excise and Clerks in Stamp Office, Glasgow.**

1. Writing from Dictation | 2. Arithmetic.

V. *Stampers, Packers, Warehouse Porters, Binders, Office-keepers, Messengers, and Will Keepers or Sorters.*

1. Reading
2. Writing from Dictation
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

VI. *Housekeepers.*

1. Reading
2. Writing
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY.

I. *Clerks.*

(Same as for Clerks in Designs Registry.)

II. *Temporary Clerks.*

(Same as in Board of Trade.)

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

Clerks.

	MAXIMUM 1800		
1. Handwriting	100	4. Book-keeping by Double Entry	200
2. Orthography	100	5. English Composition	150
3. Arithmetic	350	6. Intelligence	100

Failure in any of the following subjects will not disqualify the candidate.

1. English History	150	4. French	150
2. Précis	200	5. German	150
3. Latin (translation)	150		

* The examination hitherto has not been competitive, and a large number of vacancies are filled up annually. The candidate is given six "tots," a Dictation and an Orthographical Exercise, and a paper of 39 Arithmetical questions. See Specimens.

LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE.

Office Keepers.

1. Reading
2. Writing from Dictation
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE.

I. *Clerks.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition.

II. *Index Makers.*

1. Reading
2. Writing
3. Arithmetic (elementary)
4. Indexing.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

I. *Assistant Clerk to the Senate.*

1. Handwriting, and power to copy correctly in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics
2. Writing from Dictation
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition (especially Epistolary)
5. Précis
6. Account-keeping.

II. *Temporary Clerks.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition
5. Précis.

III. *Supplementary Clerks.*

(See Open Competitions.)

LORDS, HOUSE OF.

(See PARLIAMENT OFFICE.)

LUNACY COMMISSION.

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Copying from MSS.
4. Arithmetic
5. Correspondence
6. Précis
7. Latin or a modern Language.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.
(COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE).

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 1400.

1. Handwriting 100
2. Spelling 100
3. Arithmetic 350
4. English Geography 150
5. English Composition
6. French (desirable but not necessary) 300
7. English History 150
8. Intelligence 100

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 900.

1. Handwriting 100
2. Orthography 100
3. Arithmetic (first four rules, with Reduction and Proportion 250
4. English Composition 150
5. Either—
   (*a*) Geography 200
   (*b*) English History 200
   (*c*) Latin or a modern Language 200
6. Criminal Law (*if the Candidate be a Certificated Attorney or Justices' Clerk at Petty Sessions*).
7. Intelligence 100

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Clerks.

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition
5. Book-keeping.

MINT.

I. *Clerks.*

(*t*) 1. Handwriting
(*t*) 2. Orthography
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic
(*t*) 4. Book-keeping by Double Entry
(*t*) 5. English Composition
6. Preparation of Tabular Statements
(*t*) 7. Either of the following:
   (*a*) History of England
   (*b*) Political Economy, so far as it relates to Money and Coinage
   (*c*) Elements of Mechanical Science
   (*d*) Elements of Chemistry.

II. *Clerks, assistants in the Operative Departments.*

(*t*) 1. Handwriting
(*t*) 2. Orthography
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic
(*t*) 4. English Composition
(*t*) 5. Assaying, Melting, Rolling, Cutting, and Stamping of Metals.

III. *Temporary Clerks.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition.

IV. *Resident Engraver, Artificers, Packers, &c.*

1. Reading
2. Writing
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 1350.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting	200	5. Geography	150
(*t*) 2. Orthography	300	6. History	150
3. Copying from MSS.	100	7. Intelligence	100
(*t*) 4. Arithmetic	350		

PARLIAMENT OFFICE.

(House of Lords.)

I. *Clerks and Temporary Clerks.*

PRELIMINARY TEST EXAMINATION.

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals
4. Arithmetic
5. English Composition
6. Hallam's Constitutional History and May's Constitutional History
7. Latin or French Translation.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The character of the papers in these subjects will be similar to that of the papers in the same subjects given in examinations for the Civil Service of India, but English History is not included in Division *a*.

(The marks assigned in the preliminary examination will be carried on to the competitive examination.)

a. English Language, Literature, and Composition. (An alternative opportunity will be given to the candidate of showing his ability to draw a legal instrument)
b. Latin and Greek
c. Mathematics (pure and mixed)
d. Modern Foreign Languages, not exceeding three.

(The candidate to be at liberty to select any two of the subjects *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*.)

II. *Summoning Officers.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic(first four rules)
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry
5. Correspondence.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

Attendants or Curators, Porters, and Assistants.

1. Reading
2. Writing.

PATENT OFFICE.

I. *Clerks and Assistants to Curator.*

1. Writing
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition
5. Précis
6. French, or another Modern Language.

II. *Extra Clerks.*

1. Writing from Dictation
2. Copying from MSS.
3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 1800.

(*t*) 1. Writing 200
(*t*) 2. Spelling 300
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (Purchase of Stock and Exchange) 350
4. Book-keeping 200
(*t*) 5. Eng. Composition 150
(*t*) 6. One dead or modern Language 300
7. Précis 200
8. Intelligence. 100

II. *Extra Clerks.*

1. Handwriting and Orthography
2. Elementary Arithmetic.

POOR-LAW BOARD.

I. *Superior Clerks.**

1. Arithmetic
2. English Composition.

II. *Supplementary Clerks and Clerks to Inspectors.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition
5. Précis.

III. *Copyists and Extra Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 750.

1. Handwriting	100	readily Handwriting difficult to be read	100
2. Orthography	100	4. Arithmetic	300
3. Exercises designed to test ability to copy with accuracy, and decipher		5. Separate Addition	50
		6. Intelligence	100

* Candidates for these Clerkships are examined with a view to discover if they have received a liberal education and are intelligent.

POST OFFICE.

I. *Clerks in Secretary's Office* (3rd Class).

(*t*) 1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic
(*t*) 3. English Composition
4. Précis
5. Geography
6. History of England
(*t*) 7. Latin or Greek
(*t*) 8. One Modern Foreign Language

II. *Professional Clerks in the Solicitor's Office, London.*

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic
(*t*) 3. English Composition
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law
5. Conveyancing.

III. *Other Clerks in Solicitor's Office; Clerks in Mail Office, Receiver and Accountant General's Office, Money Order Office, Savings' Bank and Stationary Branch of Office of Surveyor of Travelling Post Offices; Writing Clerks in Circulation Department; Clerks in Office of Metropolitan Surveyor; and Clerks in Secretary's and Accountant's Offices in Edinburgh and Dublin.*

MAXIMUM 1400.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting	200	(*t*) 4. Eng. Composition	150
(*t*) 2. Orthography	300	(*t*) 5. Latin, or one Modern Foreign Language	300
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic	350	6. Intelligence	100

IV. *Clerks in Travelling Branch of Surveyor of Travelling Post Offices; Sorting Clerks and Counter Clerks in Circulation Department; Clerks in Returned Letter Office; Clerks in London District Offices; Clerks in Sorting Offices in Edinburgh and Dublin; Surveyors' Stationary Clerks and Packet Agents Abroad.*

MAXIMUM 550.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting	100	Reduction, Rule of Three, Practice)	250
(*t*) 2. Orthography	100	4. Intelligence	100
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic (including			

V. *Postmasters (in certain cases), and Clerks in Provincial Post Offices.*

1. Writing from Dictation | 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRISONS.

CONVICT SERVICE.

I. *Secretary.*

1. Handwriting	from Minutes
2. Orthography	4. Making Abstracts of Official Papers
3. Writing Official Letters	

II. *Deputy Governors.*

1. Handwriting	and the Arithmetical Tables)
2. Orthography	4. English Composition
3. Arithmetic (elementary,	

III. *Clerks in Prisons Office.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition
5. French or some other modern Language (translation.)

IV. *Clerks in Prisons.*

MAX. 550.

1. Writing 100
2. Spelling 100
3. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables). 250
4. Intelligence 100

V. *Stewards.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions)
4. Book-keeping (elementary).

VI. *Schoolmasters.*

MAX. 1650.

1. Handwriting 100
2. Orthography 100
3. Transcribing 100
4. Arithmetic 350
5. Grammar and English Language 150
6. Religious Knowledge (the Bible) 150
7. School Management 150
8. Intelligence 100
9. Two at least of the following, at the option of the Candidate:—
   - *(a)* English History 150
   - *(b)* Geography 150
   - *(c)* Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics 150
   - *(d)* Latin 150

VII. *Deputy Superintendent in Female Convict Prisons.*

1. Writing
2. Orthography
3. Reading
4. Arithmetic (first four Rules Simple and Compound, and the Arithmetical Tables).
5. Elementary Grammar

VIII. *Schoolmistresses.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Reading
4. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three, and Practice)
5. Elementary Grammar
6. Religious Knowledge (the Bible)
7. School Management
8. Geography (elementary)

IX. *Lady Scripture Readers and Scripture Readers.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Reading
4. Religious Knowledge (the Bible)
5. Intelligence in communicating knowledge.

X. *Compounders.*

1. Reading
2. Handwriting
3. Orthography
4. Arithmetic (including the Arithmetical Tables, Reduction, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

XI. *Farm Bailiffs.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables.)

XII. *Engineers, Clerks of Works, and Foremen of Works.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic (elementary)

XIII. *Matrons.*

1. Reading
2. Handwriting
3. Orthography
4. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction)

XIV. *Instructing Warders, Assistant Warders, Infirmary Nurses, Assistant Gasmen, Steward's Porters and Manufacturer's Porters, Gasmen, Assistant Carpenters and Bricklayers, and Messengers in the Prisons Office and in the Convict Prisons.*

1. Reading
2. Writing
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XV. *Assistant Messengers in Convict Prisons.*

1. Reading
2. Writing and Spelling
3. Arthmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XVI. *Civil Guards, Labourers, Night Watchmen, Locomotive Engineers and Fitters, Boiler Makers, Engine Drivers, Stokers, and Foremen of Platelayers.*

1. Reading
2. Writing

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 1600.

1. Handwriting	100	7. English History	150
2. Orthography	100	8. Latin (translation)	150
3. Arithmetic	350	9. One modern Language (translation).	150
4. English Composition	150		
5. Précis	200	10. Intelligence	100
6. Geography	150		

II. *Supplemental Clerks.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic (elementary)
4. English Composition
5. Accuracy in copying French and English.

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

I. *Clerks.*

Nothing fixed.

II. *Messengers.*

1. Reading
   Writing
3. Arithmetic (elementary.)

PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS.

I. *Clerks.*

1. Exercises to test Handwriting & Orthography
2. Arithmetic
3. Indexing
4. English Composition
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals
6. Geography
7. English History (leading points)
8. Translation from Latin or a Foreign Language.

II. *Copying Clerks.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. German Text and Engrossing
4. Fac-simile Copying
5. Arithmetic (elementary)
6. Comparison of Copies with Originals.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

Clerks.

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Copying from MS. and MS. Accounts.
4. Arithmetic.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

Messengers and Housekeepers.

1. Reading
2. Writing from Dictation
3. Arithmetic.

QUEEN'S BENCH (MASTER'S OFFICE).

Clerks.

Same as for Exchequer of Pleas.

RECORD OFFICE.

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 2100.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting 200
(*t*) 2. Orthography 300
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic 350
(*t*) 4. Book-keeping by Single entry 100
5. Précis 200
6. Geography 150
7. English History 150
(*t*) 8. Latin (translation) 200
(*t*) 9. French (translation) 200
(*t*) 10. English Composition 150
11. Intelligence 100

REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 600.

1. Handwriting 100
2. Orthography 100
3. Arithmetic (elementary) 150
4. English Composition 150
5. Intelligence 100

II. *Chief Clerk.*

Same as above, with the addition of English Grammar.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Clerks.

(*t*) 1. Writing
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic
(*t*) 3. Spelling
(*t*) 4. English Composition
5. Précis
6. Geography
7. English History

Indexers, Transcribers, &c.

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Copying
4. Elementary Arithmetic

SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF.

I. *Assistant Naturalists, Curators, and Official Examiners.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Transcribing
4. Arithmetic
5. English Composition
6. Précis
7. Geography
8. British History
9. Latin, French, or German.
10. (*Optional for Official Examiners*) Mathematics, as far as the Differential Calculus

II. *Assistant Geologists.*

1. Handwriting
2. Spelling
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition
5. Drawing (copying part of a Geological Section)
6. Euclid (Book I.)
7. Use of common Mathematical Instruments.

III. *Clerks.*

1. Writing from Dictation
2. Transcribing
3. Arithmetic
4. Précis
5. Geography
6. Translation from one ancient or modern foreign Language

IV. *Assistant Book-keeper.*

1. Handwriting and Orthography
2. Transcribing
3. Arithmetic
4. Book-keeping

V. *Clerks (Store Division, South Kensington.)*

1. Handwriting and Orthography
2. Transcribing
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition
5. Book-keeping

VI. *Supplementary Clerks.*

1. Writing from Dictation
2. Transcribing
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three)
4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

VII. *Assistant Librarian at the Museum of Practical Geology.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Correction of the Press
4. Arithmetic
5. English Composition
6. Catalogue and Index Making.
7. French, Latin, and Italian (to the extent of being able to translate titles of books).

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.

I. *Clerks.*

Same as for Ordinary Clerks, Board of Trade

II. *Clerks.*

Same as for Board of Trade.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

Clerks and other Parties.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting
(*t*) 2. Orthography
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic
(*t*) 4. English Composition

TRADE, BOARD OF.

I. *Clerks.*

1, Writing
2. Dictation
3. Transcribing
4. Arithmetic
5. Précis
6. Geography
7. Translation from one ancient or foreign Language.

II. *Supplementary and Temporary Clerks.*

1. Writing from Dictation
2. Transcribing
3. Arithmetic (first four rules, and the Rule of Three).

TREASURY.

I. *Establishment Clerks.*

(*t*) 1. Handwriting
(*t*) 2. Orthography
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic
(*t*) 4. Précis
5. Geography
6. History of England
(*t*) 7. First three books of Euclid
8. Latin, French, German, or Italian; the selection being left to the candidate
(*t*) 9. English Composition.

NOTE.—No Test was held in 1868.

II. *Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.*

(*t*) 1. Writing
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic
(*t*) 3. Spelling.
(*t*) 4. English Composition
(*t*) 5. General Principles of Equity and Common Law. Criminal Law and Law of Evidence.

III. *Supplementary Clerks and Supplementary Audit Clerks.*

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic
(*t*) 3 English Composition.

IV. *Supplementary Clerks in Solicitor's Office.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic (up to Fractions)
4. English Composition

WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. *Permanent Clerks at Pall Mall.*

(*t*) 1. Handwriting
(*t*) 2. Orthography
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic
(*t*) 4. English Composition
5. Précis
6. Geography
(*t*) 7. Latin, or one Foreign Language.

[*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Branch and Chief Auditor's Department.*]

(*t*) 8. Compilation of Account States
(*t*) 9. Book-keeping by Double Entry.

II. *Conveyancing Clerks in Solicitor's Office.*

1. Writing from Dictation
2. Arithmetic
3. English Composition
4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law
5. Conveyancing

III. *Permanent Clerks at Out-stations (comprising the Manufacturing Branches, the Royal Engineer Department and the Barrack Offices.)*

1. Handwriting, Orthography and Grammatical correctness
2. Arithmetic
3. Geography
4. History (English)

[*And in addition, for the Chemist's Department, Woolwich.*]

5. French and German
6. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy (elementary knowledge).

IV. *Draftsmen at Pall Mall.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Grammar
5. Euclid (first three books)
6. Algebra (to Simple Equations).
7. Practical Geometry and Mensuration

V. *Draftsmen to Royal Gun Factories and Machinery Department.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition
5. Practical Mechanics and Hydraulics
6. Drawing

VI. *Accountant.*

1. Book-keeping and the preparation of Account States.

VII. *Junior Assistant in the Chemical Department.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. The elements of French or German
5. Inorganic Chemistry

VIII. *Temporary Assistants in the Chemical Department.*

1. Arithmetic
2. Chemistry

IX. *Medical Clerks at Gambia and Civilian Clerks in Military Staff Offices.*

1. Handwriting
2 Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition

Temporary Clerks at Pall Mall.

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition
5. Latin, or one Foreign Language

[*And in addition, for the Accountant-General's Department,*]

6. Compilation of Account States
7. Book-keeping by Double Entry

XI. *Registry Clerks; Temporary Clerks, not at Pall Mall (whether Non-commissioned Officers or not); Commissariat Clerks; Clerks for Local Duty in the Accountant and Auditor of Manufacturing Department Accounts.*

1. Handwriting, Orthography and Grammatical correctness
2. Arithmetic (elementary)

[*And in addition, for Temporary Surveyors' Clerks,*]

3. Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Duodecimals)
4. A little Mensuration and Practical Geometry.

XII. *Clerks in the Manufacturing Departments (when Non-commissioned Officers).*

1. Writing from Dictation
2. Arithmetic
3. Correspondence

XIII. *Commissariat Store-keepers, Assistant Store-keepers, and Issuers, and Clerks in the Royal Military College (Sandhurst).*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic (elementary).

XIV. *Officers of the Military Store Service.*

1. Handwriting
2. Arithmetic
3. English Composition
4. Geography
5. History (elementary)
6. Algebra, to Simple Equations
7. Euclid (Books I. to VI.)
8. Latin, or one Modern Language (French or German).

XV. *Master Artificers, Viewers, Foremen, Armourers, and others in the Military Store Service; Office-keepers, Foermen, Labourers, &c., and Superintendent of Transport in the Commissariat.*

1. Reading
2. Writing
3. Arithmetic (elementary)

XVI. *Storeholders in the Military Store Service.*

1. Handwriting, Orthography and Grammatical Correctness
2. Arithmetic (elementary)
3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

XVII. *Probationary Purveyors' Clerks (whether Non-commissioned Officers or not), and Established Purveyors' Clerks.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition
5. Geography
6. History (English)
7. Translation from one of the following languages :—French, German, Italian, or Spanish—the selection being left to the candidate.

XVIII. *Schoolmaster Warders, Warders, and Assistant Warders in Military Prisons.*

1. Reading
2. Writing
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).

XIX. *Civil Assistants in Survey Department.*

1. Reading
2. Writing
3. Arithmetic (elementary)

XX. *Clerks of the Works, Royal Engineer Department.*

1. Writing from Dictation
2. Arithmetic
3. English Composition
4. Mensuration
5. Practical Geometry
6. Designs of Structures and Preparation of Working Drawings
7. Measurement and Estimate of Builders' Work
8. Analysis of Prices
9. Knowledge of Quality and Strength of Building Materials.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. *Clerks, Supplemental Clerks, and Temporary Clerks.*

1. Writing from Dictation
2. Arithmetic
3. Composition
4. Précis
5. Geography
6. History

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

I. *Premanent Clerks.*

1. Handwriting and Orthography
2. Arithmetic
3. English Composition
4. Précis
5. Geography
6. Latin or one Foreign Language

II. *Temporary Clerks.*

1. Writing from Dictation
2. Arithmetic (elementary)
3. Correspondence

III. *Clerks to the Council of Military Education.*

1. Writing from Dictation
2. Arithmetic (elementary)

IV. *Messengers.*

1. Reading
2. Writing from Dictation
3. Arithmetic (elementary)

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Clerks.

1. Writing and Orthography
2. Arithmetic
3. English Composition
4. Geography
5. English History

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. *Permanent Clerks.*

Same as for Adjutant-General's Office.

II. *Temporary Clerks.*

1. Writing from Dictation | 2. Arithmetic (elementary)

MILITARY OFFICES (IRELAND).

I. *Permanent Clerks,*

1. Writing from Dictation
2. Arithmetic
3. English Composition
4. Précis
5. Geography
6. English History.

II. *Temporary Clerks.*

Same as for Temporary Clerks, Commander-in-Chief's Office.

WOODS (OFFICE OF.)

I. *Clerks.*

(*t*) 1. Writing
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic
(*t*) 3. Spelling
4. Précis
5. English History
(*t*) 6. Translation from either French or Latin
(*t*) 7. English Composition

II. *Clerks to Surveyors of Forests.*

(*t*) 1. Handwriting
(*t*) 2. Orthography
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic
(*t*) 4. Book-keeping
(*t*) 5. Correspondence
(*t*) 6. Copying Plans
(*t*) 7. Measuring with a Chain.

WORKS (OFFICE OF.)

I. *Clerks.*

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic
3. French or Latin
(*t*) 4. Correspondence
5. Précis.

IRELAND.

Patronage—The greater part of the patronage for Ireland rests with the Chief Secretary; and although the Lord Lieutenant is the head of the Irish Government, he seldom interferes with appointments, except those more immediately connected with himself. In the more important appointments of course the whole of the Members of the Irish Administration are usually consulted.

ADMIRALTY (COURT OF).

Clerks in Registrar's and Marshal's Offices and Clerks in Court.

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic (elementary)
4. Copying into Forms and Registers
5. Indexing
6. Comparison of Copies with Originals
7. English Composition
8. (For Clerks in Court) Shorthand.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS COMMISSION.

Nothing yet fixed.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Clerks.

MAXIMUM 1300.

1. Handwriting	100	5. Précis	200
2. Orthography	100	6. Geography	150
3. Arithmetic	350	7. British History	150
4. English Composition	150	8. Intelligence	100

NOTE.—This is considered the best office in Ireland.

COLLECTOR-GENERAL OF RATES.

The Chief Secretary nominates to this Office, for which there is neither a limit of age nor a prescribed examination. Salary commences at £90, and rises £10 per annum, until it reaches £140 per annum.

CONSTABULARY, ROYAL IRISH.

No Junior positions under the Irish Government are so much sought after by the sons of country gentlemen as Cadetships in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Patronage—One half the patronage rests with the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who usually nominates on the recommendation of an M.P. The other half rests with the Inspector-General, who nominates four sons of the officers of the Force to compete for every alternate vacancy. The other half of his patronage is given to Head Constables, who are promoted to Sub-Inspectorships. The vacancies in the Royal Irish Constabulary occur on an average of 20 every year, and 5 compete for each vacancy which falls to the patronage of the Government. The successful candidates enter the Depôt in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, as *Cadets*, with the pay of Constables and quarters of Officers. In about 6 weeks they are appointed Sub-Inspectors, at a salary commencing at £125 per annum. Some four months later having passed the usual drill examinations, they are placed in charge of some country district, with a gross income, (including allowance for the keep of two horses, house rent, &c.) of about £205 per annum. Promotion is slow but regular, and the Sub-Inspectors in general are much respected in their several districts.

I. *Constabulary Cadets.*

MAXIMUM 1080.

1. Handwriting	150	6. Geography (British Isles)	150
2. Spelling	150	7. General Intelligence	100
3. Arithmetic	150	8. Health Marks	80
4. Separate Addition	50		
5. English Composition	200		

Candidates for Cadetships must be unmarried.

Should a candidate present himself *for examination* within two months after attaining the prescribed age, he will be eligible for the appointment.

II. *Clerks in the Inspector-General's Office.*

MAXIMUM 1150.

1. Handwriting	100	5. Geography	150
2. Orthography	100	6. English Composition	150
3. Arithmetic	300	7. Précis	200
4. Separate Addition	50	8. Intelligence	100

CONVICT PRISONS.

I. *Assistant Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses.*

1. Arithmetic	4. History
2. English Grammar	5. School Management
3. Geography	

NOTE—It seems to be rather extraordinary that Handwriting and Spelling are not here included.

II. *Clerks in Convict Prisons.*

1. Writing from Dictation	Rule of Three, Practice,
2. Arithmetic (including the	and the Tables.)

III. *Stewards and Accounting Clerks.*

1. Handwriting and Orthography	2. Arithmetic
	3. Book-keeping.

IV. *Clerks in Director's Office.*

MAXIMUM 1000.

1. Handwriting	100	4. Correspondence*	150
2. Spelling	100	5. Précis	200
3. Arithmetic	350	6. Intelligence	100

V. *Steward's Clerks*

1. Reading	graphy
2. Handwriting and Ortho-	3. Arithmetic

Hatchmen, Warders, &c.—Reading, Writing, and first two simple rules of Arithmetic.

* *i.e.* English Composition.

CUSTOMS.—Many young gentlemen in Ireland and Scotland obtain nominations to the posts falling vacant in those countries. Indeed, when a Clerkship becomes vacant at an outer port, the patronage Secretary of the Treasury usually gives the M.P. for the town or county in which it is situated one or two nominations.

DEEDS (REGISTRY OF).

I. *Clerks. Transcribers.*

MAXIMUM 1100.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting	200	(*t*) 5. Copying	—
(*t*) 2. Spelling	300	(*t*) 6. Eng. Composition	150
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic	300	7. Intelligence	100
(*t*) 4. Separate Addition	50		

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

I. *Clerks in Commissioners' and Receiver's Offices.*

MAXIMUM 1000.

1. Handwriting	100	4. Book-keeping	150
2. Spelling	100	5. Précis	200
3. Arithmetic	350	6. Intelligence	100

II. Clerks in Divisional Offices are examined in *French* instead of *Book-keeping*, and 300 marks are given in this subject.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Subordinate Officers.

1. Reading
2. Writing and Spelling
3. Arithmetic (first two simple rules).

FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN. (LAW COURTS.)

Clerks and Writing Clerks.

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. Geography
5. English History

There are many excellent appointments in these Courts, most of which are the gift of the Judges or Masters who preside.

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.

Same as for Convict Prisons (Ireland).

JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF.

Junior Clerks, Keepers of Office Books.

1. Writing from Dictation
2. Copying
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition

LANDED ESTATES COURT.

Clerks.

(*t*) 1. Reading
(*t*) 2. Handwriting
(*t*) 3. Orthography
(*t*) 4. Arithmetic

Also in Competitions.

5. Euclid (Book I.)
6. Algebra (up to and including Quadratic Equations, but not including the Binomial Theorem)
7. English Composition.

LANDED ESTATES, RECORD OFFICE.

MAXIMUM 1400.

(*t*) 1. Writing from Dictation
(*t*) 2. Arithmetic
(*t*) 3. Surveying
(*t*) 4. Book-keeping
(*t*) 5. English Composition
6. Précis.
7. Geography
8. Irish and English History
(*t*) 9. Latin
(*t*) 10. French.

LOAN FUND BOARD.

Clerks.

MAXIMUM 850.

1. Spelling	100	4. Précis	200
2. Handwriting	100	5. Separate Addition	50
3. Arithmetic	300	6. Intelligence	100

LUNATIC ASYLUMS (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF).

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 1000.

1. Handwriting	100	5. Précis	200
2. Spelling	100	6. Intelligence	100
3. Arithmetic	300	7. Separate Addition	50
4. Correspondence*	150		

II. *Clerk and Store-keeper at Dundrum.*

1. Writing
2. Spelling
3. Arithmetic (First Four Rules and Vulgar Fractions)
4. Account-keeping

MILITARY OFFICES.

I. *Clerks.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. English Composition
5. Précis
6. Geography
7. English History

II. *Temporary Clerks.*

1. Writing
2. Spelling
3. Arithmetic
4. Correspondence

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE.

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 2050.

1. Writing	100	8. Arithmetic	300
2. Orthography	100	9. Totting	50
3. English Grammar	150	10. Euclid (first three Books)	200
4. English Composition	150		
5. Précis, or Abstract of Official Papers.	200	11. French, or Latin (at the option of the Candidate	200
6. The leading points in the History of English Literature	150	11. Book-keeping by Double Entry	200
7. Geography	150	12 Intelligence	100

* English Composition.

II. *Inspectorships of Schools.*

MAXIMUM 6,000.

1. English Composition 600
2. Spelling, Grammar, and Language 500
3. Literature

Bacon's Essays, some of Edmond Burke's Works (Thoughts on Causes of Present Discontents, Speeches on Economic Reform, American Taxation, and on Conciliation with America, and Address to Electors of Bristol before going to Poll, 1780.) Two or three Plays of Shakspeare, (Othello, Macbeth, and Julius Cæsar), and parts of Milton (Sonnets L'Allegro, Penseroso, and I., II., IV., Books of Paradise Lost,) and Pope (Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Moral Essays, and Imitations of Horace) 500

4. Rhetoric and Criticism, such as Blair's Lectures, and Whately's Rhetoric 400

Elementary Mathematics :—

5. Arithmetic 600
6. Euclid, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Books 400
7. Algebra, including Quadratic Equations 400
8. Trigonometry, to solution of Plain and Spherical Triangles, inclusive 300
9. Geographpy 500
10. History, including Smith's Greece and Liddell's Rome 400
11. Physical Science, selections from Board's Course, as—Mechanics Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics 600
12. Logic, (Lessons on Reasoning.)
13. Political Economy* 300
14. Book-keeping 200

NOTE—No Candidate will be appointed whose marks on the whole course above mentioned do not amount to 2,000, or who shall fail in showing a competent knowledge of any one of the above subjects.

OPTIONAL COURSE.

1. Language, Literature, and History of Greece and Rome 1000
2. Do. do. of France 400
3. Do. do. of Germany 400
4. Do. do. of Italy 400

NOTE—No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than one modern language.

* (Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books I. and II., and Easy Lessons on Money Matters.)

5. Logic, (Whateley, Mill, Books I., II., III., and V.) 400
6. History and Philosophy of Education 400
7. Political Economy, Smith's Wealth of Nations—Books I., II., III., and V., Malthus (Essay on Population), Senior, and J. S. Mill (Books I.. II., III., and V. 400
8. Higher Mathematics, (Theory of Equations, Differential and Integral Calculus) 600

Natural Science :—

9. Chemistry(1), Heat(2), Electricity(3) & Magnetism(4), as treated of in Board's Course of Lectures 500
10. Animal(5) and Vegetable(6) Physiology, with principles of Classification (Carpenter) 500
11. Geology(7), Mineralogy(8) (Ansted, Page) 300

NOTE—No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge under *Natural Science*. A Candidate will not get credit for any subject in the Optional Course unless his marks show him to be possessed of a competent knowledge of that subject.

As to the Marks assigned to the groups of subjects under heads 9, 10, 11, (Optional Course) the maximum (500) is to be allowed, if *any three* of the subjects under (9) be selected by Candidates for examination.

Similarly the maximum (500) is to be allowed if Candidates take up all the subjects under (10).

And similarly, again, the maximum is to be allowed to those who take up all the subjects under (11).

Each subject of the *three* that may be taken under (9) is to be allowed one-third of the maximum (500).

Each of the *two*, again, that may be selected under (10) (the principles of Classification being included under either) is to have *one-half* the maximum of 500 marks allowed.

Similarly, *each* subject under (11) is to be allowed *one-half* of the maximum number of marks (300).

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S.

Same as for the English Office.

PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS (OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF) DUBLIN CASTLE.*

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 1100.

1. Handwriting	100	5. English Composition	150
2. Orthography	100	6. Geography	150
3. Arithmetic	300	7. Intelligence	100
4. Book-keeping by Double Entry	150	8. Separate Addition	50

II. *Temporary Clerks.*

1. Handwriting	and Rule of Three)
2. Orthography	4. Transcribing
3. Arithmetic (first four rules	5. Book-keeping.

POOR LAW COMMISSION.

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 1150.

1. Handwriting	100	6. Précis	200
2. Spelling	100	7. Geography of the British Islands	150
3. Copying	—	8. Intelligence	100
4. Arithmetic	350		
5. English Composition	150		

II. *Auditors.*

The above, with the Addition of

9. Book-keeping by Double Entry	10. Irish Poor Law

NOTE—Each of the five Commissioners nominates a Candidate when a vacancy arises, and the best of those thus nominated is appointed as *Extra Clerk*, at a Salary of £80 a-year. Four Extra Clerks are kept, and as vacancies arise they are placed on the Staff.

* Formerly called "Fines and Penalties."

PRISONS (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS).

I. *Clerks.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. Correspondence
5. Précis
6. Intelligence.

II. *Messengers.*

1. Writing from Dictation
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

PROBATE COURT.

Clerks.

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic (elementary)
4. Copying into Forms and Registers
5. Indexing
6. Comparison of Copies with Originals
7. English Composition

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE.

MAXIMUM 1450.

1. Handwriting	200	5. English Composition	150
2. Orthography	300	6. Précis	200
3. Arithmetic	300	7. Geography (Brit. Isles)	150
4. Separate Addition	50	8. Intelligence	100

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, IRELAND.

Assistant Clerk in Secretary's Office.

1. Handwriting
2. Spelling
3. Arithmetic
4. Correspondenc
5. Précis
6. Geography of British Isles.

RECORD OFFICE.

The qualifications are the same as for the Record Office, England, with this exception, the candidates compete on all the subjects in Ireland; but in 1868, I find the candidates who passed the *Test* for the English Office, only competed "Blackstone, and Latin."

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 1150.

1. Handwriting	100	5. Correspondence	150
2. Spelling	100	6. Précis	200
3. Arithmetic	300	7. Geography (Brit. Isles)	150
4. Separate Addition	50	8. Intelligence	100

II. *Temporary Clerks.*

1. Reading	3. Copying
2. Handwriting and Spelling	4. Arithmetic (elementary)

III. *Indexers and Transcribers.*

Same as above, Reading excepted.

VALUATION OFFICE.

I. *Valuers.*

1. Reading	Practice
2. Writing and Spelling	4. Requisite Technical knowledge
3. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Proportion, and	

II. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 1300.

1. Handwriting	100	5. Geometrical Drawing	300
2. Orthography	100	6. English Composition	150
3. Arithmetic	300	7. Totting	50
4. Euclid (I., II, III., IV., and VI. Books.)	200	8. Intelligence	100

WOODS, OFFICE OF.

Writing Clerks, Quit Rent Office, (Dublin).

1. Writing from Dictation | 2. Arithmetic (elementary)

WORKS, BOARD OF.

See page 90.

SCOTLAND.

CENSUS OFFICE.

Clerks.

MAXIMUM

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Copying
4. Elementary Arithmetic
5. Intelligence

CHANCERY (OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF).

I. *First and Second Clerk.*

1. Handwriting
2. Spelling
3. Arithmetic (elementary)
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry
5. Latin Translation
6. Scotch Law and Conveyancing
7. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery; the power of reading the older volumes of the Records; and a general knowledge of the Writs and Extracts issued from Chancery.

II. *Permanent Assistant Clerks and Temporary Assistant Clerks.*

1. Handwriting and Orthography
2. Arithmetic
3. English Composition
4. Latin (slight elementary knowledge)
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals
6. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery, and the power of reading the older volumes of the Records.

CUSTOMS.

See page 34.

FISHERIES BOARD.

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic (First Four Rules and Rule of Three)
4. Book-keeping by Single Entry
5. Correspondence
6. Intelligence

II. *Fishery Officers.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic (First Four Rules and Cask Mensuration
4. Correspondence

INLAND REVENUE.

See page 38.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY.

I. *Clerks.*

Same as for Clerks in Designs Registry.

II. *Office-keepers, Messengers, &c.*

Same as in Board of Trade.

LORD ADVOCATE'S OFFICE.

Messengers.

1. Reading
3. Writing from Dictation
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).

LUNACY BOARD.

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM.

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. Correspondence
5. Book-keeping by Single Entry
6. Intelligence

II. *Extra Clerks.*

1. Writing
2. Orthography
3. Elementary Arithmetic
4. English Composition

POST OFFICE.

See pages 41 and 84.

PRISONS' BOARD.

I. *Assistant Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 1800

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Correspondence
4. Arithmetic
5. Book-keeping by Single Entry
6. Intelligence

II. *Clerks in Perth Prison.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three, Practice, and the Tables.

III. *Stewards in Perth Prison.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions)
4. Elementary Book-keeping

IV. *Female Teachers.*

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Reading
4. Arithmetic (including Rule of Three and Practice)
5. Elementary Grammar
6. Religious Knowledge (the Bible)
7. School Management
8. Geography (elementary)

QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 1700.

(*t*) 1. Handwriting	200	5. Geography	150
(*t*) 2. Orthography	300	6. English History	150
(*t*) 3. Arithmetic	350	(*t*) 7. Latin, or a Modern Language	300
(*t*) 4. English Composition	150	8. Intelligence	100

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I. *Clerks.*

MAXIMUM 1150.

1. Handwriting	100	5. Précis and Indexing	200
2. Spelling	100	6. Intelligence	100
3. Arithmetic	350	7. Geography	150
4. Correspondence	150		

II. *Transcribers, Indexers, &c., and Clerks in Statistical Department.*

1. Handwriting	4. English Composition
2. Spelling	5. Intelligence.
3. Arithmetic	

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.

Assistant Practical Astronomer.

1. Handwriting	5. Algebra
2. Orthography	6. Plane Trigonometry
3. Arithmetic	7. Translation from Latin, French, or German
4. English Composition	

SASINE OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

SCIENCE AND ART.

See open competitions.

SUPERVISION (BOARD OF.)

Clerks.

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography
3. Arithmetic
4. Correspondence
5. Intelligence

OPEN COMPETITIONS.

These have been introduced into the following—

1. Indian Civil Service
2. India Office; Writerships
3. Civil Service Commission; Clerkships
4. Do Do. Supplementary Clerkships
5. Admiralty; Dockyard Schoolmasterships
6. Probate Court; Writerships
7. Science and Art Department; Clerkships in Edinburgh Museum
8. University of London; Supplementary Clerkships
9. Royal Irish Academy; Clerks.

The Indian Civil Service being by far the most important, we shall refer to more in detail than any of the other offices now open to the public.

REGULATIONS.*

1. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st of February previous, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Westminster, S.W.—

(a) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st March, same year, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years;

(b) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;

(c) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;

(d) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge herein-after enumerated in which he desires to be examined.

2. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

3. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge.—

	Marks.
Language, Literature, and History of England—	
Composition - - - - 500	
History, including that of the Laws and Constitution - - - - 500	1,500
Language and Literature - - - 500	
Language, Literature, and History of Greece -	750
" " Rome -	750
" " France -	375
" " Germany -	375
" " Italy -	375
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed - - -	1,250
Natural Science; that is, (1.) Chemistry, including Heat; (2.) Electricity and Magnetism; (3.) Geology and Mineralogy; (4.) Zoology; (5.) Botany - - - - -	500
*** The total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any one or more of the five branches of knowledge included under this head.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - - -	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature - -	375
Arabic Language and Literature - - -	375

* These regulations are liable to be slightly modified in future years.

4. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

5. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

6. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

7. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

8. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be held on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects† :—

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages:	
Sanskrit - - - -	- 500
Vernacular Languages of India (each)-	- 400
2. The History and Geography of India -	- 350
3. Law - - - - -	- 1,250
4. Political Economy - - -	- 350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivá voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The marks obtained at each of such periodical examinations will be added to those previously or subsequently obtained. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination." By the merit then shown it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for know-"ledge of wide surface and of small depth. *We are opinion that a candidate* "*ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is* "*a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854.

† Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

9. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

10. The selected candidates who at the Final Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 8, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

11. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which the stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

12. No person will, even after passing the Final Examination, be allowed to preceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time; shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their certificate of qualification.

13. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Westminster, S.W.

NOTE.—(1.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council allows the sum of £100 for the first year of probation, and £200 for the second year to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with the rules.*

(2.) All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to enter into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. If a candidate is under age a surety is required.

(3.) After passing the Final Examination each candidate will enter into covenants and give a bond for £1,000, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on these documents amount to £3 10s.

(4.) Candidates rejected at the Final Examination will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

For specimen Examination Papers, see under the various subjects.

IMPORTANCE OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

I SEE (writes the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent) that the Civil Service Commissioners in their last report publish statistics of the 11 examinations for the Indian Civil Service which they have conducted. The result is briefly that some 200 youths compete every year for 50 appointments the average. There were three examinations previous to the 11 th ported on, and it may interest the educated youth of England to le present position of the first set of 13 competition-wallas as given Indian weekly journal here, with the comments which follow.

"Of 567 names on the Bengal Civil List on the 1st of January last the first 235 are Haileybury men, and then come these competition-wallas—

Name.	Actual Service. Yrs.	Mths.	Last Appointment.	Annual Salary. £
W. Cornell, B.A.....	11	1 ...	Officg. Judge of Rungpore...	2,640
H. J. Reynolds, B.A.....	10	6 ...	Officg. 1st grade Magistrate	2,229
C. U. Aitchison, M.A.....	11	10 ...	Officg. Foreign Sec., twice...	3,300
R. M. King, B.A.....	11	8 ...	Dep. Commissioner, 2nd gr.	2,000
J. G. Cordery.....	11	11 ...	1st Assistant Resident at Hyderabad.....	1,934
T. H. Thornton, D.C.L.....	12	3 ...	Sec. to Punjaub Government	3,000
Henry Bell.....	13	8 ...	Officg. Legal Remembrancer	2,640
H. E. Perkins.....	11	4 ...	Dep. Commissioner, 3rd cl.	1,590
J. D. Sandford, B.A.....	11	9 ...	Registrar, High Court North-West Provinces	
W. B. Jones.....	10	9 ...	Dep. Commissioner, 2nd cl.	2,000
W. L. Heeley, B.A.....	10	3 ...	Officg. 1st grade Magistrate	2,290

Two of this first set have passed away, Messrs. Wells and Warrand. In less than 12 years the first 11 competition-wallas have thus worked themselves up into most important and well-paid positions. All are above the average, almost all are men of mark, and several are of the very highest promise. It is something, too, to enjoy an income of from £2,000 to 3,000 a year after 11 years' service, and to be within reach of prizes so varied and to all, if they live, so certain in a few years, as Government of India Secretaryships, High Court Judgeships, Residentships in feudatory States, and Lieutenant-Governorships, involving from £5,000 to £12,000 a-year. While the facts show the attractions of an Indian career to the really capable and industrious, they equally dissipate the apprehension that the competition-wallas would prove to be sickly bookworms. Dr. Gull, the medical adviser of the Commissioners, reports that 295 of the candidates showed an unexceptionally healthy development of frame, 121 manifested moderate or mean strength, and only 52 were 'inclined to be weak.' The mean height was above 5ft. 9in. He adds:—'It has been forced upon me that superior physical health and strength are generally essential to success in these competitive examinations.' The status of the candidate's health was higher after the second than on the first examination. But one evil still requires to be removed to make the system of competition completely successful. It is to defeat the arts of the professional grinders and crammers who advertise themselves like quack medicine-vendors, by requiring that every candidate shall have attended a recognised public school for at least three years, or a university for two years. Of the 284 candidates who went up in 1865 more than a half, or 154, had been at no university. Of the 54 who passed 14 had been at no university, while 12 were from Oxford, five from Cambridge, seven from Trinity College, Dublin, four from Edinburgh, four from the other Scotch universities, five from the Queen's University, Ireland, and one from a colonial or foreign university. There

was no higher authority on both the English and Indian sides of a question like this than Bishop Cotton, and he was earnest and frequent in his recommendation of the only course which will check pernicious cramming and secure some of those manly virtues which an Indian career emphatically demands."

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Age 18—24.

Subjects of Examination.

Writing in English from dictation, for which no marks will be given, but failure in which will at once disqualify a candidate.

	Marks.	Minimum that will be allowed to count.
History.		
English	250	400
Roman	250	
Indian	250	
Greek	250	
Geography.		
Indian	350	350
General	350	
Mathematics.		
Arithmetic, including square and cube root	450	250
Mensuration	250	100
Book-keeping	250	100
Euclid, I., II., III., IV., and VI. books	450	200
Algebra, to quadratic equations	450	200
Plane trigonometry, including heights and distances, and the use of logarithmic tables	650	300
Higher Mathematics	1,500	150

	Marks.	Minimum that will be allowed to count.
Languages.		
Latin - - - -	500	100
Greek - - - -	500	100
Any one or two of the following modern languages, viz, French, German Italian, Hindustani; not more than two modern languages being permitted to be taken up - -	500	200
Additional.		
Free-hand drawing - - -	250	100
Mechanical ditto - - -	250	100
Chemistry - - - -	500	150
Electricity } Magnetism } - - -	500	150
Heat, Light, Sound - - -	500	150

A minimum of 3,000 marks must be obtained.

Candidates will be selected in the order of merit, and must attend a physical class, approved by the Secretary of State, at Glasgow, London, Dublin, or elsewhere, for further instruction in mathematics, chemistry, electricity, and other branches of physical science connected with eletric telegraphy. They will then be subjected to a test examination in all these several subjects, and, in the event of their passing, must afterwards place themselves under an authorized telegraph engineer, to be named by the Secretary of State, for the purpose of receiving instruction in the practical construction of telegraph lines, testing, &c.

Not less than six nor more than twelve months must be spent by them in the physical class, and not less than four months nor more than six in the study of practical construction, except in consequence of special directions from this office.

The sum of £100 will be granted to each to cover all exuses of college fees, &c., on his signing a bond and giving urity for the refund of the same in the event of his either

failing to pass satisfactory final examinations in the prescribed subjects of study on the expiration of the prescribed periods, or to proceed to India in due course.

Any nominee, however, who may be reported by the Examiner in Physical Science at the final examination to be possessed of high proficiency, will, as a special privilege, be allowed to spend three months extra in an additional course for the purpose of qualifying himself in the practice and principles of making delicate electrical measurements and tests, and will be granted £50 to pay his fees and other expenses while so doing.

£100 will be allowed to each successful nominee as passage money.

On arrival in India the nominee will join the Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Class.

Revised Organization and Salaries of the Superior Grades of the Indian Telegraph Establishment.

	£	£
1 Director-General, per annum -	3,000, rising to	3,600
1 Deputy ditto, Ditto - -	1,800 — 60 —	2,160
4 First-class Superintendents -	1,200 — 80 —	1,800
8 Second-class Superintendents -	960 — 60 —	1,200
7 Third-class Superintendents -	720 — 36 —	900
88 * Assistant Superintendents of the I., II., III., and IV. grades	240 — 30 —	500

P.S.—The next of the educational examinations referred to above will be held on 6th September, 1869, and following days. The number of appointments then open to competition will be 30.

* Assistant Superintendents, drawing £420 per annum, are in the first grade; those drawing £360, in the second; and those drawing £300, in the third grade. Promotions to Superintendent are only made as vacancies occur, not by right of seniority, although seniority is considered to give great claim, but by merit.

FOREST DEPARTMENT OF INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council having resolved to send out eight young men, properly trained and well educated, from this country for service in the forests of India, with a view to their being ultimately promoted to the superior posts in that Department, the following are the conditions required of persons seeking to be nominated to one of those appointments, and the advantages held out to them.

Applicants must be British subjects, and must be above 17 and under 25 years of age.

Subjects of Examination.

I. English writing from dictation, and English Composition.
II. Arithmetic in all its branches.
III. Algebra, elementary principles, simple and quadratic equations, ratios and proportions, logarithms, arithmetical and geometrical progression.
IV. Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th books of Euclid) and plane trigonometry.
V. Freehand and plane drawing.
VI. A good colloquial knowledge of either German or French. with the facility of translating from one of these languages.

A preference will be given to those candidates who, in addition to the above, obtain a certain proficiency in—

I. Surveying and land measuring.
II. The elements of any of the following natural sciences:—(1) Mechanical and natural philosophy; (2) Chemistry; (3) Botany; (4) Geology.

NOTE.—It is intended to select annually in future a certain number of candidates (probably four) for this service. The regulations above stated are liable to alteration in future years; but no candidate, in this year, or hereafter, will be chosen who does not come up to the requisite standard of proficiency in each subject.

The candidates accepted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, must then agree to undergo a regular course of training of two years and a half in the management of forests and the science of Forestry, in surveying, road making, and the natural sciences. For this purpose those can-

didates who possess a sufficient knowledge of German will be directed to proceed to Germany; and for those who are acquainted with the French language the course of training will be arranged in France.

The salaries of the appointments in the three Presidencies range between £300 and £1,900 a year. Promotion to them will depend upon efficiency, and the occurrence of vacancies.

On reaching the place to which he may be appointed, the nominee will become entitled to all the rights and privileges, in respect of pay and promotion, accorded to officers of the Forest Department by the rules and regulations for the time being, and to leave of absence and retiring pensions under the leave and pension rules of the Uncovenanted Service for the time being. No rise of pay or promotion will, however, take place previous to his passing an examination in such one of the native languages as may be prescribed by the Government under which he is serving.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Supplementary Clerkships.

MAXIMUM 1550.

1. Handwriting	200	5. English Composition	150
2. Spelling	300	6. Précis	250
3. Arithmetic	300	7. Special Copying	200
4. Separate Addition	50	8. Intelligence	100

SCIENCE AND ART.

EDINBURGH MUSEUM.

Clerkships.

MAXIMUM 1100.

1. Orthography	100	5. Geography	150
2. Handwriting	100	6. Zoology	200
3. Arithmetic (elementary)	100	7. French	150
		8. German	150
4. Separate Addition	50	9. Intelligence	100

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Supplementary Clerkships.

1. Handwriting	5. Copying
2. Spelling	6. English Composition
3. Reading	7. English Grammar
4. Arithmetic	

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

MAXIMUM 2,250.

1. Handwriting	200	5. English Composition	200
2. Spelling	300	6. French	200
3. Arithmetic	300	7. Latin	300
4. Totting	50	8. Intelligence	100

Optional Subjects.

9. Irish	200	11. Book-keeping	200
10. German	200		

The scoring on all the subjects is included in the result; and, as the three optional subjects make up near one-third of the maximum, a candidate should take up at least two of these subjects in order to have fair prospects of success.

SPECIMEN EXAMINATION PAPERS.

SPELLING.

Whether a person intends to present himself for examination or not, he should endeavour to spell correctly. The Commissioners have recourse to two modes of testing the capability of candidates in this subject: first, by Dictation; secondly, by correcting mis-spelled words or "Orthographical Exercises," as they call them. In these exercises all proper names, except those with which every person is supposed to be familiar, are spelled correctly. In *test* examinations and in examinations for the Foreign Office, two dictations are given, and no "Orthographical Exercise." We subjoin two specimens of each

DICTATION.

Specimen I.

In the succeeding six years Oliver sent to the press some things which have survived and many which have perished. He produced articles for reviews, magazines, and newspapers; children's books, which, bound in gilt paper and adorned with hideous woodcuts, appeared in the window of the once far-famed shop at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard; a superfical and incorrect, but very readable, history of England, in a series of letters purporting to be addressed by a nobleman to his son; and some very lively and amusing sketches of London society in a series of letters purporting to be addressed by a Chinese traveller to his friends. All these works were anonymous, but some of them were known to be Goldsmith's, and he gradually rose in the estimation of the booksellers for whom he drudged. He was indeed emphatically a popular writer. For accurate research or grave disquisition he was not well qualified by nature or by education. He knew nothing accurately. His reading had been desultory, nor had he meditated deeply on what he had read. He had seen much of the world, but noticed and retained little more of what he had seen than some grotesque incidents and characters which had happened to strike his fancy. But though his mind was scantily stored with materials, he used what materials he had in such a way as to produce a wonderful effect. There have been many greater writers, but perhaps no writer was ever more uniformly agreeable. His style was always pure and easy, and on proper occasions pointed and energetic. His narratives were always amusing, his descriptions always picturesque, his humour rich and joyous, yet not without an occasional tinge of amiable sadness. About everything that he wrote, serious or sportive, there was a certain natural grace and decorum, hardly to be expected from a man a great part of whose life had been passed among thieves and beggars, in those squalid dens which are the reproach of great capitals.

Specimen II.

The man who was the originator of these calamities which afflicted his country so much was not a mere visionary or a mere swindler. He was

that William Paterson, whose name is honourably associated with the auspicious commencement of a new era in English commerce and in English finance. Just at this time he fell in with Fletcher of Saltoun who happened to be in England. These eccentric men soon became intimate. Each of them had his monomania; and the two monomanias suited each other perfectly. Fletcher's whole soul was possessed of a sore, jealous, punctilious patriotism. His heart was ulcerated by the thought of the poverty, the feebleness, the political insignificance of Scotland, and of the indignation which she had suffered at the hand of her powerful and opulent neighbour; when he talked of her wrongs his dark meagre face took its sternest expression: his habitual frown grew blacker; and his eyes flashed more than their wonted fire. Paterson, on the other hand, firmly believed himself to have discovered the means of making any state which would follow his counsel great and prosperous in a time which, when compared with the life of an individual, could hardly be called long, and which, in the life of a nation, was but as a moment. There is not the least reason to believe that he was dishonest. Indeed, he would have found more difficulty in deceiving others had he not begun by deceiving himself. His faith in his own schemes was strong, even to martyrdom; and the eloquence with which he illustrated and defended them had all the charm of sincerity and of enthusiasm. Very seldom has any blunder committed by fools or any villany devised by imposters, brought on any society miseries so great as the dreams of these two friends, both of them men of integrity and both of them men of parts, were destined to bring on Scotland.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL EXERCISE.

Specimen I.

[Time 45 Minutes.]

The doctrin of a certin schoole, that the languidge of any peeple among whom cultur is of old date, is a sacrid dippossitt, the proparty of all ages, and which no one age should considdar itsself impowered to altar, is indeed, as thus exspressed, an extravvegance: but is grownded on a trewth, freequintly overlooked by that class of logicans who think more of having a cleere than of having a comprihensive meening, and who perseave that evry age is adding to the truths which it reseaved from its preedisessors, but fale to see that a counter-prossess of loosing trewths allreddy posessed, is also constently going on, and reequiring the most ceddulous atention to counteract it. Languidge is the deepossittery of the accummulated body of exspereeance to which all former ages have contributed their part, and which is the inherretence of all yet to come. We have no wright to prevent ourselves from transmitting to possterrety a larger portion of this inherratence than we may ourselves have proffated by. We can often improove grately on the conchlusions of our forfathers; but we ought to be carfull not inedvertintly to let any ot their premmisses slip through our fingars. Supose, now, that the partezans of the theeory that all vertue consists in a corect calculation of our own intarists, either in this worrld or in another,

had contraived to intruduce a consistant and undeeveating use of the term acording to this deffenition. Supose they had seereously endevvored, and had sexeded in the endevvor, to bannesh the word dlsintaristidness from the languidge, and had obtaned the disuse of all exspressions atatching odeum to selfishness or comendation to self-sacrafise, or which implied jennarossety or kindnese to be annething but doing a bennefet in order to reseave a grater personnal advantidge in return. Need we say that this abrogation of the old formulas for the saik of preeserving cleere ideas and consistansy of thought, would have been a great evil?

Specimen II.

[Time 45 Minutes.—Proper Names are not to be altered.]

He saw that Hastings had bean guilty of sum most unjuistifyabl acts, al that folloed was naturral an nesessary in a mind like Burke's. His immagination and his pashions, wonce exsited hurryed him beyond the bownds of justis and good sence. His reeson, powerfull as it was, bekaim the slaive of fealings which it should have controled.. His indignation, virtuos in its origine, aquired to much of they karacter, of personel avertsion. He could see no mittigateing sircomstanse, no redeemeing merite. His temper, which, tho' genrous and afectionate, had allways been irittable, had now bean maid allmost savvage bye bodilly infermity's and mental vexations. Conshious of great powers an great virtus, he fowned himself in age an poverty a mark for the haitred of a perfidjus kourt and a diluded peeple. In Parliment his eloquens was out of date, a yong jeneration which knew him not, had filled they house. Whennever he rose to speek, his voise was drowned by the unseamly interuption of lads who were in there kradles when his orrations on the stamp act called fourth the aplaws of the great Erle of Chatam. Thes things had prodused on his prowd and sensitive spirit an affect at which we cannot wonder. He kould no longer disguss anny questin with kamness, or make alowence for onest diference of opinian. Thoes who think that he was more violant and akrimonyius in debaits about Indea than on other ockasions are il informed respecting the last years of his life. In the disgussions on the commersial treaty with the Kourt of Versailles, on the regancy, on the French Revalution, he showd even more virulance than in conducting the impeechment. Inndeed, it may be remarked that the same persins who caled him a mischivos mainiack, for condemning in burning words the Rohilla war and the spoleashun of the Begums exawlted him into a profet as soon has he began to declame, with greater vehimance, and with greator reasin, against the taking of the Bastile, and the innsults offered to Marie Antionette. To us he apperes to have been neather a mainiac in the former kase, nor a profit in the later, but in boath kases a great and good many, lead into extravigence by a sensibilaty which dominiered over all his fakultys.

NOTE.—The previous *Dictation* and *Orthographical Exercises* are taken from the Civil Service Spelling-Book.

HANDWRITING AND COPYING.

The Commissioners say that "good handwriting consists in the clear formation of the letters." Writing which is very legible usually meets with approval. In order to test the handwriting of the candidates, a letter is sometimes given to be copied; but more frequently a tabular form, as below, is presented to the candidate (which is ruled), and in half-an-hour, he is expected to have it neatly written in.

This form also serves for examinations in "Copying;" but where "Special Copying is mentioned a few letters of rather illegible writing are placed before the candidate, which he must copy and correct. Specimens are given in the Second Civil Service Report.

(A) *Used in Examinations which are not Competitive.**

Copy as much of the following letter as you can in half-an-hour, taking care to copy it correctly, and to write as well as you can. N.B.—Good handwriting is held to consist in the *clear formation of the letters of the alphabet*:—

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Marine Department,
Whitehall, 20th February, 1863.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to transmit, to be laid before the Public Works Loan Commissioners, the Papers enumerated below,† relating to an application made by the Directors of the British Fishery Society, for the sanction of this Board to the borrowing, by the Directors, of the sum of £60,000, under the Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c., Act, 1861, for the purpose of certain harbour works in the bay of Wick.

I am to add that, in their Lordship's opinion, the present application has more than usual claims to be favourably considered. In the first place, the intrinsic importance of the proposed works to the fishing trade of the North was felt to be so great by the Commission on Harbours of Refuge, that they made it the ground for a special recommendation. In the next place, it should be remembered that in consequence of large expectations held out by the Committee and Commission on Harbours of Refuge, which have not been realized, the works contemplated by the parties themselves several years since, have been delayed until now.—I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. FARRER.

The Secretary of Public Works Loan Commissioners,
South-sea House,
Threadneedle-street, E.C.

* The Letter given while we were at press was similar to this but ended with a short Tabular statement.

† (1) Copy of letter from MacLeod of MacLeod, 16th February, 1863.
(2) Copy of replies by applicants to Board of Trade Questions.
(3) Copy of Specifications (enclosed).
(4) Copy of Board of Trade Abstract (enclosed).

Annual Expenditure of Straits Settlements.

(B) *Used in Competitive Examinations.*

[This is to be copied into a ruled form given in half-an-hour.]

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

	Singapore.	*Penang.*	*Malacca.*	*Total.*	*Grand Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Departments—					
Land Revenue	17,000	10,500	15,000	42,500	
Registration of Trade & Shipping	5,500	2,100	1,000	8,600	
Treasury and Stamp Office	24,000	30,600	21,400	76,000	
Political Pensions and Compensations (*a*)	19,672	22,834	15,034	57,540	
Public Works (*b*)	180,000	70,000	50,000	300,000	
Salaries and Establishments—					
General Government ..	98,070	49,035	49,035	196,140	
Ecclesiastical	11,000	11,500	5,100	27,600	
Medical	5,640	5,640	5,640	16,920	
Miscellaneous	900	400		1,300	
Law and Justice	146,800	85,500	26,000	258,300	
Police	34,000	23,600	24,000	81,600	
Postal	23,700	4,200	700	28,600	
Education, Science and Art (*c*)	12,000	9,000	8,000	29,000	
Pensions (*d*)	20,000	10,000	5,000	35,000	
Charitable Institutions (*e*) ..	28,500	8,500	1,500	38,500	
Marine (*f*)	38,500	13,000	17,000	68,500	
Suppression of Piracy (*g*) ..	48,000	15,600	18,400	82,000	
Military (*h*)	380,000	200,000	50,000	630,000	
General	3,500	2,500	2,000	8,000	
Total Estimated Ordinary Expenditure	1,096,782	574,509	314,809	1,986,100	1,986,100
Municipal Expenditure ..	250,000	125,000	31,000	406,000	406,000
Total Estimated Ordinary & Municipal Expenditure ..	1,346,782	699,569	345,809	2,392,100	Rs. 2,392,100

N.B.—In this Return are included all the contemplated additions to Salaries and Establishments, the particulars of which will be found in the accompanying Schedule of proposed Establishments.

(*a*) A Return, showing the particulars of the charges under this head, is attached.

(*b*) The only new works of any magnitude which remain to be carried out are—the Water Works—estimated cost, Rs. 75,000 ; New Court House, Rs. 70,000 ; a Light Ship, Rs. 33,000 ; and a Government House, Rs. 80,000—total 258,000. These works could not be completed in less than two years. The cost, therefore, would be spread over that period. The repairs to roads, bridges, and buildings is estimated at Rs. 100,000 ; and new roads at Rs. 20,000 annually.

(*c*) Large additions have been sanctioned under this head during current financial year. Hence the increase.

(*d*) This Estimate is based upon existing pensions, and probable pensions in next few years. A Return of existing pensions is forwarded herewith.

(*e*) The Charitable Institutions at Singapore are—a General Hospital for Europeans and Natives, a Pauper Hospital for Chinese, a Dispensary, and a Lunatic Asylum. At Penang, a General Hospital and Dispensary, and a Lunatic Asylum ; and at Malacca, a General Hospital and Dispensary.

(*f*) Includes Straits' Lights Expenditure. Includes, also, "Shipping Office" expenses' an item not heretofore brought to account.

(*g*) This is a heading directed by Government of India, but the expenditure being for maintenance of Government Steamers employed, not only in suppression of Piracy, but also in relief of Troops, Service of Straits' Lights, conveyance of Government Officials, and transport of Stores, it might more properly be included under former head of "Marine."

(*h*) a detailed account of this item of expenditure is given elsewhere.

ARITHMETIC.

SEPARATE ADDITION.

(*Specimen.*)

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
19763	4	4	74103	16	2	413176	13	1
31232	1	3	50211	6	8	811217	1	8
183139	2	4	125043	9	3	29	0	7
947890	0	11	49203	1	1	614275	8	1
39416	9	8	14376	11	3	86391	4	10
531067	19	8	29215	7	5	410732	1	2
239	2	5	962935	8	9	106904	7	2
756509	0	2	649603	2	5	99	11	10
752	3	3	498	1	1	434321	18	6
941263	9	4	823214	12	6	373041	2	7
234139	18	5	136398	19	8	153748	15	4
313247	8	8	925	4	2	431526	3	1
63276	5	9	63177	2	9	911397	7	1
636	12	4	14691	13	9	971140	15	4
31287	14	7	91414	19	4	410563	17	7
52350	17	8	82971	3	2	95	2	1
10397	14	9	981528	3	6	23109	8	7
32752	15	3	6408	13	0	74321	18	0
12356	1	2	234526	1	10	811835	0	6
466197	11	6	329374	15	7	769276	13	3
826416	9	7	319	4	10	173617	6	2
77	1	10	89316	7	8	397	11	7

The above are taken from "*Civil Service Tots*," where several sets of such exercises are to be found.

It is important that the addition should be quite *correct*; additional credit will also be given for *rapidity*.

[*N.B.—In competitive examinations*, 12 *columns are given instead of* 8, *with the following directions*:—"Add up as many of the columns as you can in the time allowed (half an hour), placing the answers in the spaces below the columns. In tests and in qualifying examinations only, six columns are given.]

(A.) ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC.

SET TO CANDIDATES FOR INFERIOR SITUATIONS.

I. *Office Keepers, Messengers, &c.*

(Time allowed, 2 hours.)

1. Write down under each other, and add together the following numbers:—420, 273, 358, 6905, 2037, 864, 641, and 1401517.
2. Subtract 5084 from 108062.

3. Add together—

96393169
87397192
79410651
66736637
35978037
4583146

4.—

£	s.	d.
4536	7	8
1608	13	7
4358	16	9¾
6778	18	2¼
839	3	11
1257	3	9¼

5.—

From	704163299
Take	264239498

6.—

£	s.	d.
62321	12	5½
56942	9	8¼

7. Multiply 8655055 by 504.
8. Multiply £4961 17*s.* 5½*d.* by 8.
9. Multiply £6557 2*s.* 7½*d.* by 16.
10. Divide 4748085 by 5.
11. Divide 7288542 by 76.
12. Divide £16191 11*s.* by 6.

N.B.—In working the above, *correctness* is of the greatest importance. Additional credit, however, will be given for doing them quickly.

II. *Including the different Weights and Measures.*

SET TO OUT-DOOR OFFICERS IN THE CUSTOMS.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

1. Write down under each other, and add together the following numbers:—30028, 4321, 72, 29406, 11242, 96, and 9568403.
2. Subtract 12034 from 251133.
3. Add together—

72135821
93866546
16968849
52508357
258962
81489249

4.—

£	s.	d.
8322	1	4
9567	13	9
2966	9	6
7330	12	1
8091	6	11
192	3	11

5.—

From	501111242
Take	368379797

6.—

£	s.	d.
22481	2	1
16059	19	8

7. Add together—

lbs.	oz.	dwts.	grs.
48	1	19	23
1	9	0	21
20	6	6	2
18	8	8	6
2	11	18	17

8.—

	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
From	36	3	3	1
Take	21	19	2	8

9.

	qrs.	bush.	pks.	pts.
From	273	5	1	1
	88	7	2	6

The working of the following is to be shown up:—

10. Multiply 6842124 by 97036.
11. Multiply £7346 6*s.* 2½*d.* by 9.
12. Multiply 2 tons 16 cwts. 3 qrs. 1 lb. by 52.
13. Multiply £2008 19*s.* 1½*d.* by 719.
14. Divide 254559164209 by 8.
15. Divide 192354443227 by 623.
16. Divide 9 yards 1 ft. 7 in. by 7.
17. Divide £1625710 12*s.* 8½*d.* by 541.
18. In 15 weeks 2 days 21 hrs. 15 secs. how many seconds?
19. In 18 tuns 1 hhd. 16 gallons 1 quart 1 pint of wine how many pints?
20. In 30541660 square inches how many acres, roods, &c.?
21. In 6795002 ozs. how many tons, cwts., &c.?

III. *Set to Letter-Carriers and Rural Messengers, Post-Office.*

(Time, 15 minutes.)

Add together—

7059	7131	1055	8004
321	9312	4491	6949
2045	371	557	1454
101	2046	8328	3063

IV. *Set to Warders, &c., Convict Service.*

Addition.

Similar to above.

Subtraction.

From	81991	From	10001
Take	78340	Take	9686
From	7422	From	30812
Take	6539	Take	20498

(B.) ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC.

No. 1.

1. Write down in figures four hundred and one thousand three hundred and nine.
2. Write down in figures two hundred millions eight thousand and eleven.
3. Write out in words 90,105,003,
4. Add together—

10099003	
1058476_6	
86537981	
12569921	
969780	
2694153	

5.—

£	s.	d.
5322	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$
304	12	3
6736	9	10
8713	8	$10\frac{1}{2}$
917	3	$6\frac{3}{4}$
4831	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$

6.—

From	200175685
Take	181589478

7.—

£	s.	d.
30709	14	$2\frac{1}{2}$
27876	16	$7\frac{1}{4}$

The working of the following is to be shown up :—

8. Multiply 75301201 by 97028.
9. Multiply 429772 by 370010.
10. Multiply £4288 6*s.* $4\frac{3}{4}$*d.* by 7.
11. Multiply £3509 1*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* by 30.
12. Multiply £4156 11*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.* by 627.
13. Divide 573747025786 by 7.
14. Divide 697457274930 by 341.
15. Divide 7107107648961 by 5037.
16. Divide £2682076 2*s.* 6*d* by 12.
17. Divide £3059678 17*s.* 1*d.* 173.

N.B.—In working the above, *correctness* is of the greatest importance. Additional credit, however, will be given for doing them *quickly*.

No. 2.

(Including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice.)

Time allowed, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour.

1. In 2306090 ozs. how many tons, cwts., &c. ?
2. A ton of potatoes cost £7; what would have been the price of 24 lbs. ?
3. Find (by Practice) the dividend on £1740 5*s.* at 14*s.* 2*d.* in the pound.
4. In 6 furlongs 4 poles 5 yards 2 feet how many inches ?
5. A man walks 17 miles 1650 yards in 3 hours and 45 minutes; what is his rate of walking per hour?

6 Find (by Practice) the price of 9 qrs. 2 bushels 1 peck at £2 16*s.* 8*d.* per quarter.
7. Reduce 600 half-guineas to half-crowns.
8. A bankrupt pays a dividend of 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound; what is the loss of the creditor to whom he owes £750?
9. Find (by Practice) the rent of 23 acres 3 roods 15 perches at £1 13*s.* 4*d.* an acre.
10. Find (by Practice) the cost of 90876 articles at £5 12*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.
11. If a man travels 45 miles in 3 days by walking 4 hours a day; in what time will he travel 560 miles by walking 7 hours a day?
12. Bring 3 square miles 3 roods 3 poles to square feet.

This paper is used in tests and competitions, principally for Clerkships in the General Post Office. In the former case 1½ hour is allowed.

(C.) HIGHER ARITHMETIC.

I. *Set to Dockyard Apprentices and Factory Boys.*

Time, 3 hours.

1. Write down in figures four hundred million five hundred and ten.
2. Write out in words the number 770050030.
3. Add together—

34567890
3729015
7684846
65478320
38140238
44596732
77777777
987643378

4. Add together—

£	*s.*	*d.*
2187	16	9
437	15	6¼
456	19	11¾
6391	4	1
9284	2	1
59	12	10¼
7893	17	3
194706	13	9½
9787	7	7

5. From 1974821862 take 820905820.
6. From £543061 12*s.* 2½*d.* take £18021 15*s.* 5¾*d.*
7. Multiply 58640352 by 830506.
8. Multiply £24273 7*s.* 4½*d.* by 93.
9. Divide £4367074 1s. 0d. by 72.
10. Divide £19214673 3s. 3½d. by 5216.
11. If 14 lbs. of coffee cost 15s. 2d., what will be the cost of 129 lbs.?
12. Find (by Practice) the dividend on £1,780 5s., at 14s. 10d. in the pound.
13. Find the simple interest on £1,416 10s. for 8 years at 3 per cent. per annum.

N.B.—*The first thirteen questions should be answered before the others are attempted.*

14. In 8709354 inches how many miles, furlongs, poles, &c. ?
15. Find the amount of £5,800 in 3 years at 6 per cent. per annum compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

Vulgar Fractions.

16. Add together $12\frac{3}{5}$, $2\frac{11}{15}$, and $\frac{13}{20}$.
17. Substract $23\frac{4}{5}$ from $35\frac{7}{35}$.
18. Multiply $38\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{77}$.
19. Divide $11\frac{3}{5}$ by $2\frac{9}{70}$.
20. Add together 500·9, ·125, ·0037, and 903.
21. Subtract ·8309 from 407·02.
22. Multiply 1703·02 by 93·05.
23. Divide 112·03 by 98·52 to 3 places of decimals.
24. Divide 480 by ·000875.
25. Reduce 9s. $4\frac{1}{2}$d. to the decimal of a pound.
26. If I transfer £8,000 from the 3 per cents. at $89\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cents. at 91, how is my income affected?
27. Explain the terms "interest" and "discount," and find the difference between the interest and discount on £4180, in 3 years, at $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.
28. If by selling wine at 17s. 5d. a gallon I lose 5 per cent., at what price must I sell it to gain 15 per cent. ?
29. A cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 oz. Find the length of the side of a cubical vessel whose contents (water) weigh 4 tons, 12 cwts., 3 qrs., 10 lbs., 7 oz.

(*A very recent Paper.*—1869.)*

1. In 873,456 drachms how many tons, &c.
2. If 3 qrs. 5 bushels cost £8 14s., how much should be paid for 7 bushels 1 peck.
3. Find (by Practice) the dividend on £5,896 15s., at 11s. $6\frac{1}{2}$d. in the £.
4. Find simple interest on £125 10s. for 5 years, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.
5. Add together $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$. (6.) Subtract $\frac{4}{9}$ from $\frac{8}{15}$.
7. Multiply $\frac{7}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$. (8.) Divide $\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$.
9. Add together 57 0346, 554, 7832, and ·03.
10. Subtract 6·530267 from 10·82115.
11. Multiply 86·7521 by 15·60307.
12. Divide 694·68675 by 7·75.
13. How many farthings are there in 8·642 shillings?
14. In 3456857 inches, how many miles, &c. ?
15. How many yards of cloth at 10s. per yard are worth 189 yds. at 6s. 8d.
16. Find (by Practice) the cost of 15 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs. of sugar at 35s. per cwt.
17. Find the amount of £880 in 4 years, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, Compound Interest, neglecting fractions of a penny.

* This, or a similar paper, is given where "Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions," is required, at all Tests, Competitions, and all Qualifying Examinations.—The time at Tests is 3 hours; and at Competitions $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and sometimes 2 hours.

18. Add together $3\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{3}$, $4\frac{1}{7}$, $1\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$.
19. Subtract $2\frac{5}{8}$ from $3\frac{2}{3}$. (20.) Multiply $8\frac{1}{5}$ by $\frac{5}{17}$.
21. Divide $11\frac{1}{11}$ by $\frac{5}{66}$.
22. Add together ·46832, 5·030267, 84·9736, and ·564298.
23. Subtract ·95367 from 1·83461.
24. Multiply ·50623 by 4·07804.
25. Divide ·1179256 by ·0068.
26. Reduce 1s. 3d. to the decimal of a pound.
27. In 18 days, 17 hours, 19 minutes, how many seconds?
28. A bankrupt owes £3840, and his assets are £828, how much will his creditors receive in the pound?
29. Find (by Practice) the price of 5683 articles at 18s. $7\frac{1}{2}$d. each.
30. If £850 amounts to £913 15s., at 5 per cent. simple interest, find the time the sum is due.
31. Add together $7\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, and $3\frac{3}{7}$.
32. Subtract $\frac{5}{11}$ from $7\frac{1}{3}$.
33. Multiply $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{4}{5}$ by $\frac{5}{15}$ by $\frac{21}{24}$.
34. Divide $\frac{1}{11}\frac{3}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$.
35. Add together 3·64 grains, and 7·863 dwts. (troy).
36. Subtract ·326 of a pound from ·256 of 50s.
37. Multiply 8·4562 by 9·7302.
38. Divide 11000 by 13·75
39. Reduce 1 qr. 14 lbs. to the decimal of 1 cwt.

Answers of the above.

(1.) 1 ton 10 cwts. 1 qr. 23 lbs. 15 oz. (2.) £2 3s. 6d. (3.) £3,402 18s. $3\frac{7}{8}$. (4) £15 13s. 9d. (5) $1\frac{89}{420}$. (6) $\frac{20}{111}$. (7) $\frac{13}{16}$. (8) $1\frac{1}{8}$. (9) 8443.0646. (10) 4·290883. (11) 1353·599088947. (12) 89·637. (13) 414·816 farthings. (14) 54 mls., 4 fur., 18 perches, 4 yds., 2 feet, 5 in. (15) 126 yards. (16) £26 19s. $8\frac{1}{2}$. (17) £1,009 16s. 5d. (18) $14\frac{414}{504}$. (19) $\frac{43}{77}$. (20) $3\frac{73}{85}$. (21) 12. (22) 91·036485. (23) ·88094. (24) 2·0644261892. (25) 17·342. (26) ·0625. (27) 1617540 seeds. (28) 4s. $3\frac{3}{4}$d. (29) £5292 5s. $10\frac{1}{2}$d. (30) $1\frac{1}{4}$ years. (31) $12\frac{711}{420}$. (32) $6\frac{38}{55}$. (33) $\frac{16}{165}$. (34) $\frac{194}{105}$. (35) 8 dwts. ·352 grs. (36) 6s. 3·36d. (37) 82·28051724. (38) 800. (39) ·375.

Given, as well as the preceding, at Competitive Examinations.

Time, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. A and B had 140 shares in a company. A had 75 shares and B 65. The profit amounted to £34 2s. 6d.; how much should each get at the end of the year?
2. $\sqrt{57214096}$, and $\sqrt{572{\cdot}14082}$ to three places of decimals.
3. An article was sold for 4s. at a loss of 8 per cent., what should it be sold for to gain 6 per cent.
4. A room 18 feet 2 inches long, 17 feet 9 inches wide, and 11 feet 6 inches high, is papered with paper at $7\frac{1}{2}$d. per square yards, find the cost?
5. Multiply duodecimally by 8 feet 7 inches 3 parts by 6 feet 7 inches 11 parts, and the product by 2 feet 5 inches, giving answer in cubic feet and inches, and the fraction of an inch.

6. The annual consumption of brandy in a country is 4500000 gallons, and the duty is 9s. 2d. per gallon; the duty is reduced 5 per cent., and then the consumption is increased 7 per cent., how is the revenue affected?
7. Convert $\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{12}\frac{1}{5}$ to decimal fractions. Divide the first result by the second, and convert the quotient into a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms.
8. Express $\frac{8}{3}\frac{8}{3}$ of a square mile, $2\frac{8}{10}$ of a rood, and $\frac{3}{8}$ of a pole, in acres, roods, and poles.
9. If £82 10s. of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. stock be assigned to a fund-holder instead of £100 in the 3 per cents., how much per cent. is taken from his income?
10. A London merchant owes the sum of £3500 to another in Paris; what is his gain if instead of sending direct he remits the money from London to Venice, from Venice to Hamburg, from Hamburg to Paris, the exchange being £1 = 24·6 francs; 19 francs = 10 Hamburg merks; 1 Hamburg merk = $4\frac{1}{4}$ lires of Venice; $55\frac{1}{4}$ lires = £1?
11. A wine which contains $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of spirit, is frozen, and the ice which contains no spirit being removed, the proportion of spirit in the wine is increased to $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., how much water, in the shape of ice, was removed from 504 gallons of original wine?
12. A pound is the weight of 27·7274 cubic inches of water at 62°, and a kilogram the weight of water at 39°, which will fill a cube of which each edge is one decimetre, or 3·937 inches long; find the weight of a kilogram in pounds to 5 places of decimals, taking the expansion of water at ·00005 of its volume for every degree of rise in temperature?

Given May 1869.

(Time, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.)

1. Two lines are 41·06328 and ·0438 of an inch long respectively: how many lines, as long as the latter, can be cut off from the former? What will be the length of the remaining line? (*a*).
2. Explain the terms "interest" and "discount," and find the difference between the interest and discount on £1106 15s., in half-a-year, at 5 per cent.
2. A person's net income, after paying 4d. in the pound income tax, is £1152 13s. 4d., find his gross income.
4. Find the cost of painting the walls of a room, at $9\frac{1}{2}$ per square yard, whose length is 17 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, breadth 18 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and height 12 feet 3 inches.
5. The content of a cube is 450 feet 1088 inches, find its edge.
6. Multiply, duodecimally, 9 feet 11 inches 7 parts by 11 feet 7 inches 9 parts, and the result by 3 feet 4 inches, and give the result in cubic feet and inches.
7. A person converts £27851 17s. 3d. into three per cent. stock, at $78\frac{3}{8}$, and invests the same sum in a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, at $95\frac{3}{16}$: he sells out when the former has risen $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent., and the latter has fallen $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent.; how much has he gained? (*b*)

(*a*) See Civil Service Arithmetic, p. 235, No. 1. (*b*) See do., p. 202, No. 233.

8. Find the value of $5\cdot\dot{4}\dot{9} \times \cdot 0\dot{3}\dot{1}\dot{8} \times \cdot\dot{0}47\dot{6}1\dot{9}$ of 25 guineas.
9. A can copy 6 pages while B is copying 5, B copies 15 while C is copying 12, and C can copy 4 while D is copying 3. A, who can write 20 pages a-day, receives a paper of 240 pages to copy, and, after doing one-fourth of it, calls in B, C, and D, to assist him: in what time will they have it finished? (*a*)
10. A cask whose weight is 2 cwts. 12 lbs. 4 oz., is floating in a square cistern whose edge is 2 feet 6 inches; if the cask be removed, how far will the water sink in the cistern, a cubic foot of water being 1000 ounces? (*b*)
11. 3 men whose strides are 2 feet 8 inches, 3 feet, and 3 feet 4 inches respectively, walk a mile together; how often will they step together in this distance?
12. Bronze contains 91 per cent. of copper, 6 per cent. of zinc, and 3 per cent. of tin; a mass of bell-metal (consisting of copper and tin only) and bronze fused together, is found to contain 88 per cent. of copper, 4·875 per cent. of zinc, and 7·125 of tin, find the proportion of copper and tin in bell-metal. (*c*)

DUODECIMALS AND MENSURATION.

Specimen Paper.

1. Multiply, by the method of duodecimals, 46 feet 5 inches 4 parts by 9 feet 7 inches 8 parts.
2. Express the result obtained in the last question in square feet, square inches, and a fraction of the square inch.
3. Multiply 5 feet 3 inches by 6 feet 7 inches, and the product by 7 feet 11 inches. What is the actual value of the denomination which occupies the place of inches in this product?
4. The diagonals of a diamond-shaped garden are 79 and 84 yards. Find its value at £121 per acre.
5. Find the number of acres, &c., contained in a four-sided field, having given the diagonal equal to 15 poles, and the two perpendiculars on it from the opposite angles, equal to 53 and 67 poles respectively.
6. The side of a hexagonal field is 247 yards. Find its value at £80 13s. 4d. per acre.
7. A circular piece of ground contains an acre. How often will a wheel, $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet radius, turn in going round it?
8. The longest and shortest diameters of an elliptical lawn are $94\frac{1}{2}$ and 67 yards; and the carriage-drive round it is $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. Find the area to be gravelled,
9. A railway cutting is 38 feet wide at the bottom and 74 at the top, 35 feet deep, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long. How many solid yards of earth were removed?
10. Give the rules for finding the solid contents of a sphere, spheroid, cone, and frustrum of a pyramid.

(*a*) See Civil Service Arithmetic, p. 178, No. 25. (*b*) See do. p. 176, No. 7. (*c*) See do. 227, No. 12.

11. A rectangular bar of metal is bent into a wheel. Its outer and inner diameters are 44 and 26 inches, and its thickness 6 inches; find its solid content.
12. The diameter of a pipe by which a cistern is being emptied is 6 inches at one end, and 2 at the other The water is flowing 6 miles an hour as it enters at the large end; find with what velocity it will escape from the small one.
13. A block of stone forms the frustrum of a square pyramid. The perimeter of its base is 28 feet, and its top is 20 feet, and its height is 36 feet. Find its value at 40s. 6d. a solid yard.
14. Describe the protractor, vernier, and theodolite, and explain their uses.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Specimen Paper.

1. Mention the names of the several weights employed (1) in troy measure, (2) in avoirdupois measure.
2. What is the value of one pound avoirdupois in troy measure?
3. Describe the process employed at the Exchequer for testing a given weight with the standard weight corresponding to it.
4. What is the object of enclosing the scales in a case?
5. What are the sources of error which it is necessary to guard against in making this test?
6. What is the standard measure of length in England?
7. How many square yards are there in a circle whose diameter is 3 ft. 6 in.?
8. How many 3-inch cubes can be cut of a 12-inch cube?
9. What is the arrangement at the Exchequer for comparing measures of length with the standard?
10. What is the object of adopting a specified temperature at which these tests are to be made?
11. Suppose two brass rods were required to be compared together, what would be the effect as regards their corresponding lengths if the comparison was made at a temperature of 30 degrees below the standard temperature?
12. Suppose one brass rod was required to be compared with an iron rod, what would be the effect as regards their corresponding lengths at the standard temperature if the comparison were made at a temperature of 30 degrees below the standard temperature?
13. Name the measures of capacity for which standards exist at the Exchequer?
14. What is the meaning of the term "specific gravity"?
15. If a square foot of iron one inch in thickness weighs 40·55 lbs., what is its specific gravity (assuming a cubic foot of water to weigh 1000 ounces)?

BOOK-KEEPING.

A paper similar to the following (A) *or* (B) *is set to* every Candidate *who is examined in Book-keeping, along with a Special Paper adapted to the office for which he is a Candidate.*

A.

1. Copy the following transactions into the Sales Book and Invoice Book provided, putting all amounts for wine in the column headed "Wine," and so with spirits and beer. All the details must be given.
2. Post the transactions from these books into the Ledger, opening personal accounts only. The amount to be posted is that in the total column, and no details are to be given in the Ledger. Each Ledger entry must therefore be in the words "To" or "By" "Wine," "Beer," "Spirits," or "Sundries."

The folio column in the Sales Book and Invoice Book is to be supplied with figures referring to the page of the Ledger to which each item has been carried; and the corresponding column in the Ledger is to be supplied with figures referring to the page of the Sales Book or of the Invoice Book from which each entry has been brought.

[The Ledger is not to be balanced; and no index to the Ledger need be made.]

1869.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 3. Bought of Edward Bryan:			
4 hhds. Brandy, 216 gallons, at 10s. - -	108	0	0
4. Sold James Brown:			
1 hhd. Brandy, 55 gallons, at 10s. 6d. - -	28	17	6
5. Bought of Thomas Browne:			
101 doz. pts. Scotch Ale, at 3s. - - -	15	3	0
„ Sold John Browne:			
21 doz. pts. Scotch Ale, at 3s. 6d. - - -	3	13	6
6. Bought of O'Brien & Sons:			
3 pipes Port, at £63 - - - - -	189	0	0
7. Sold Frederick Brown:			
1 pipe Port, at £70 - - - - -	70	0	0
„ Sold Edward Bryan:			
6 doz. pts. Scotch Ale, at 3s. 6d. - - -	1	1	0
8. Bought of O'Brien, Son, & Co.:			
150 doz. qts. Stout, at 4s. 6d. - - -	33	15	0
50 doz. pts. Stout, at 2s. 6d. - - - -	6	5	0
„ Sold Edmond Brown:			
2 pipes Port, at £68 - - - - -	136	0	0
1 hhd. Brandy, 53 gallons, at 10s. 9d. - -	28	9	0
25 doz. qts. Stout, at 5s. - - - -	6	5	0

1869.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 10.	Sold James Brown:			
	1 hhd. Brandy, 54 gallons, at 10s. 6d. - -	28	7	0
	50 doz. pts. Scotch Ale, at 3s. 6d. - - -	8	15	0
	20 doz. pts. Stout at 2s. 9d. - - - -	2	15	0
12.	Bought of Edward Bryan:			
	8 quarter casks Pale Brandy, 215 gallons, at 10s.	107	10	0
,,	Sold John Brown:			
	2 quarter casks Pale Brandy, 54 gallons, at 10s. 6d.	28	7	0
13.	Bought of John Brien:			
	1 hhd. Brandy, 54 gallons, at 10s. - - -	27	0	0
15.	Sold John Browning:			
	1 hhd. Brandy, 54 gallons, at 10s. 6d. - -	28	7	0
	2 quarter casks Pale Brandy, 53 gallons, at 10s. 9d.	28	9	9
	25 doz. qts. Stout, at 5s. - - - -	6	5	0
	21 doz. pts. Scotch Ale, at 3s. 6d. - - -	3	13	6

Sales Book (for Entries of Goods Sold.)

Date.	Name and Particulars.	Rate.	Wine.			Beer.			Spirits.			Ledger Folio.	Total.		
1859.	*SPECIMEN.*														
Jan. 30	*John Brown.*														
	1 *Butt Sherry, at*	£50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
	1 *Doz. Stout, at*	5s. 6d.	—	–	–	–	5	6	–	–	–				
	1 *Quarter Cask Pale Brandy* 26 *gls. at*	12s.	—	–	–	–	–	–	15	12	–		65	17	6
Jan. 30	*John Brown* 6 *Doz. Pale Ale, at*	3s. 3d.	—	–	–	–	19	6	–	–	–		–	19	6

Invoice Book (for Entries of Goods Bought.)

Date.	Name and Particulars.	Rate.	Wine.			Beer.			Spirits.			Ledger Folio.	Total.		
1858.	*SPECIMEN.*														
Jan. 24	*James Williams.*														
	2 *Butts Sherry, at*	£55	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		110	–	–

BOOK-KEEPING BY SINGLE ENTRY.

B.

(Time allowed, half-an-hour.)

1. Rule a form for a Cash Book, and enter in it the following transactions:—

1869.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	Cash in hand	500	0	0
2.	Paid into Bank of England	500	0	0
3.	Received of Albert Voysey	25	0	0
,,	Paid wages	19	7	6
5.	Received of James Jones	32	0	0
,,	Received of Jonas Browne	103	0	0
7.	Paid into Bank of England	140	0	0
10.	Drew cheque to pay wages	20	0	0
,,	Paid wages	19	7	6
12.	E. H. Wedgwood paid into my account at bank	33	2	9
,,	Paid Richard Davies (by cheque)	12	0	0

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

C.

Used in Competitive Examinations.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

Instructions.—The answer to questions 1, 2, *and* 5, *should be as carefully written as if they were entries in real Account Books.*

1. Journalize the following transactions:—

1866.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	In hand:—			
	Cash	65	0	0
	Do. at Bank	150	0	0
	Goods	119	7	2
	John Flocton's acceptance, due July 27th	45	0	0
	Debts owing by me:			
	Jonas Thompson	34	0	0
	Thomas Dorrington	26	5	4
2.	Paid into Bank	50	0	0
3.	Bought of John Travers:			
	3½ Chests Hyson Tea—1 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs. = 200 lbs., at 2s. 3d.	22	10	0
4.	Sold to Joan Brough:			
	1½ Chests Oolong Tea, 40 lbs. net, at 1s. 8d.	3	6	8
	8 boxes pearl-leaf Gunpowder, 72 lbs., at 3s. 6d.	12	12	0
5.	Paid Thomas Dorrington (by cheque)	26	5	4
,,	Paid wages	3	1	0

1869.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 11.	Sold to William Herne:			
	2½ Chests Flowery Pekoe, 131 lbs. net, at 2s. 5d.	15	16	7
12.	Paid wages - - - - - - - - -	3	1	0
14.	Accepted draft of Jonas Thompson, at one month -	34	0	0
,,	Received of Joan Brough, acceptance, at 2 months	15	18	8
,,	Paid into Bank for Discount, Brough's and Flocton's Bills (discount 4s. 8d.) - - - -	60	18	8
19.	Paid wages - - - - - - - -	3	1	0
24.	Drew cheque on Bank - - - - -	25	0	0
,,	Paid John Travers - - - - - -	22	10	0
26.	Paid wages - - - - - - - -	3	1	0
,,	Paid into my account, at Bank, by William Herne, to balance - - - - - -	15	16	0
28.	Flocton's Bill returned from Bank, dishonoured -	45	0	0

2. Post the above transactions into the Ledger given herewith. No Index need be made.
3. Balance and close the Ledger. Assume a value for the stock on hand.
4. By how much am I solvent or insolvent? What, on your assumptions, has been my gain or loss on goods on the period taken, and what my total gain or loss?
5. Rule a form for a Cash Book, having a column for Cash, one for Bank, and one for Bills, and enter in it as many of the transactions given above as should be placed there.

BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

D.

(Time 2 hours.)

1. Rule a form for a Cash Book, having two sets of money columns, and enter in it as many of the following transactions as can be placed there, using one set of money columns for "Bank" and one for "Cash":

1869.		£	s.	d.
July 1.	Cash in hand - - - - - - -	531	13	8
,,	Cash at Bank - - - - - - -	176	2	9
2.	Paid into Bank - - - - - -	500	0	0
3.	Received of Rogers and Wroe - - - -	26	13	7
,,	Received of W. Ellis - - - - -	13	11	11
4.	Paid Munt, Brown, and Co. - - - -	50	0	0
5.	Paid W. Brown (by cheque) - - - -	123	1	4
9.	Received of John Cook (and allowed him 30s. as discount) - - - - - - -	28	10	0
15.	James Wilson paid into my account at bank -	117	2	5

2. Journalize the transactions given in question 1.
3. How should the merchandise account be treated in order that the Ledger might (so far) be closed?
4. How should Stock account be treated in order that the Ledger might (so far) be closed?
5. How should Profit and Loss account be treated in order that the Ledger might (so far) be closed?
6. How should the account for "Ship Mary Jane" be treated in order that the Ledger might (so far) be closed?
7. If a trader had a clerk who was perfectly accurate in his work, never at any time making a single mistake, what would he gain by having his books kept by "Double Entry" instead of by "Single Entry"?
8. Rule a specimen of the form of a "Trial Balance." How is a "Trial Balance" prepared—what is its purpose, and how far does it answer that purpose?
9. On the ruled paper supplied to you, open a Ledger account for "Cash," and a Ledger account for "Rogers and Wroe," and post into them such of the transactions in answer to 1 and 2, as belong to them.
10. Give the Journal entry which Munt, Brown and Co. should make of transaction of July 4.
11. Give the Journal entry which John Cook should make of the transaction of July 19.
12. If you have time, answer *one* of the following:

    A. Give a description of any form of Government Book-keeping with which you are acquainted, pointing out where it differs from ordinary mercantile Book-keeping, and assigning the reason for the variation, and comparing, also, the non-personal accounts with those of mercantile Book-keeping.

    B. Give an account (similar to that required by A) of any application of the system of Double Entry to solicitor's accounts or to farming accounts.

    C. Describe any variations of Double Entry you are acquainted with either in the books or their forms. Describe the apparent object of the changes, and estimate their value.

    D. What would be gained and what would be lost by dispensing with the Journal in Double Entry?

E.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

1. Why is Book-keeping by Double Entry so called?
2. What advantages has Book-keeping by Double Entry over any other system?

3. What books are employed in Double Entry? Describe the contents of each book, and, if any entries are made in more than one of them, trace the course of such entries. State to what Government department or branch of business your answer applies.
4. The following particulars are given of the position of John Smith at the close of the year:—

   W. Brown owes him £50, Charles Smith £70, Roger Peake £155. He owes Thomas Smith £50, Charles James £25, James Thompson £72. The Balance of Bills Receivable account is £472, and of Bills Payable account £917. The Dr. side of his Merchandise account is £1172, and the Cr. £911. The Cr. side of his Stock account is £410. He has in hand, Cash £48, and Goods £418.

   Rule Ledger accounts, place the amounts specified on the proper sides of them, and then close the Ledger, showing the balance.

5. What errors are not checked by balancing the Ledger?
6. Give the Journal entries for the following transactions:

		£
Bought of John Smith, Wool - - -		55
Sold Robert Brown, Wool - - -		62
Received of Robert Brown—		
Cash - - - - -	£32	
Bill at 3 mos. - - - -	30	
		62
Paid John Smith—		
Brown's Bill - - - -	£30	
Cash - - - - -	25	
		55

7. Give the Journal entries which should be made by John Smith and Robert Brown for the part of each in the foregoing transactions.
8. A. has the following entry in his Journal:—

   "John Thompson Dr. to Bills Payable - £500 0 0
   "(accepted the draft of Jacob Simpson on his account)."

   Give the Journal entries which John Thompson and J. Simpson should make respectively.

9. How could books be kept by Double Entry without the use of a Journal?
10. In the books of most Government departments and of some merchants the Journal has the Dr. and Cr. columns on opposite sides of the page, and the totals of the pages carried forward to the end of the year What is thus gained?
11. Define the position in which the "Private Ledger" of a merchant stands with respect to his other books.

    Define the uses and position of an Auxiliary Ledger in the books of Admiralty and other Government departments.

F.

(Time 2 hours.)

1. Read the following memoranda of transactions :—

1858.	£	s.	d.
July 1. Bought of R. Symonds & Son;			
1 Hhd. Sauterne - - - -	28	0	0
3. Sold James Smithson:			
1 Hhd. Sauterne - - - -	30	0	0
,, Paid R. Symonds & Son Cash - - -	27	6	0
(In settlement of account they allowing 14s. discount)			
5. Received of James Smithson:			
His Acc. at 2 mos. - - - -	30	0	0
5. Bought of F. & E. Godsell:			
1 Puncheon of Jamaica Rum - -	17	7	7
,, Accepted F. & E. Godsell's draft at 3 mos. for -	17	7	7

Write them either into the Journal or into the books which are sometimes used instead of it.

2. Post them into the Ledger.
3. State what books would be required to record the following facts :—

   In the month of July, I paid for petty expenses £28 7s. 2d. I allowed discounts amounting to £52 7s. 3d., and was allowed discounts to the amount of £45 7s. 2d.

4. Give a copy of the Ledger account "Profit and Loss" after these transactions have been posted into it.
5. Suppose that John Brown writes to you requesting you to discount a bill for £50 which he encloses, and to pay the proceeds to William Smith on his (Brown's) account, and that you do so, deducting £3 15s. for discount: give a copy of William Smith's Journal entry of his part of the transaction, of J. Brown's Journal entries, and of your own.

GEOGRAPHY.

The requirements under this head may be divided into three standards: —(1) Those who are examined on the geography of the British Isles; (2) those examined on the British Empire; (3) and those examined on Geography in general.

I.

British Isles.

(Time, 2½ hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of England and Wales, insert the names of the chief bays and headlands; of the counties along the coast from Pembroke to Dover, and the chief town of each; trace the course of the Thames, Ribble, Ouse; and place Portsmouth, Leeds, Stockport, Cambridge, Huddersfield, Brighton, Bideford, Tunbridge, Ipswich, Matlock.
2. Write a general description of the coast line of Ireland from Waterford to Galway, mentioning any striking feature which it presents, and the most remarkable places upon it.
3. Mention any towns in the United Kingdom which are celebrated for the manufacture of:—wool, leather, silk, gloves, paper, hats.
4. Where are the following places; for what are any of them remarkable?—St. Alban's, Conway, Bannockburn, Killala, Staffa, Carisbrook Castle, Drogheda, Culloden, Aldershott.
5. Where are the *rivers* Clyde, Bann, Dee, Forth, Foyle—*lakes*, Conniston, Corrib, Awe, Maree, Derg—*mountains*, Helvellyn, Ben Cruachan, Ingleborough, Plinlimmon, Nephin.
6. What islands are adjacent to the coast of Scotland? Describe the position of those you remember as accurately as you can.
7. Describe the physical features of *one* county in Ireland, and *one* in Scotland.

II.

A recent Paper of 1869.

(Time, 2½ hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of Ireland trace the course of the principal rivers and their tributaries.
2. On the accompanying map of England and Wales show the position of the principal mountains and hills.
3. Where are the following places, and for what are any of them remarkable:—Lerwick, Cheltenham, Coventry, St. Bees, Llanberis, Derwentwater, Dunkeld, Kingstown, Armagh, and Drumclog?
4. What are the principal manufactures of Ireland and Scotland?
5. Draw and fill up as large a map as your paper will admit, a map of the county of Sussex, or Antrim, or Argyle.
6. Write a short description of the following cities, mentioning their principal industries:—Belfast, Glasgow, and York.

III.

Set in cases where "British Empire" is required.

1. On the accompanying outline map of England and Wales mark the names of the chief bays and headlands; of the counties on the

coast between Berwick and Portsmouth, and the chief towns of each; trace the course of the Severn, Eden, Tyne, Tees, Exe; and mark the position of Appleby, Carlisle, Falmouth, Gloucester, Hexham, Cardiff, Crewe, Peterborough, Salisbury, Windsor.

2. Name the chief islands that lie off the west coast of Great Britain, and the county to which each is opposite.
3. Draw a map, as large your paper will allow, *either* of Scotland *or* Ireland; insert on it the names of the chief bays and headlands; trace the course of any four great rivers, and mark the position of any eight important towns.
4. Which of the West Indian islands belong to Great Britain?
5. Write a geographical description of Canada.
6. How is Australia divided? What are the chief towns in it? What is known of the interior of the island?
7. On what rivers are York, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Bristol, Newark, Huntingdon, Dumfries, Stirling, Drogheda, Limerick?
8. Write as full a description as you can of any one county of the United Kingdom: its boundaries, physical features, chief towns, &c., &c.

IV.

Given, July, 1869.

(Time, 2½ hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert, with their principal tributaries, the rivers, Volga, Dnieper, Po, Douro, and Loire; also, give with asterisks and names written near them, the chief towns on their banks.
2. Give the principal wool and cotton seats of Great Britain.
3. Describe the counties of Lincoln, Perth, or Waterford.
4. Draw as large as your paper will admit, a map of Africa, and mark on it six chief rivers and six important towns.
5. Where are the following places, and for what are they remarkable:—Bergen, Philadelphia, Boston, Denvir City, Annapolis, St. Andrew's, Bosworth Field, Dinan, Caen, and Salt Lake City?
6. Give an account of the agricultural and manufacturing industries of Belgium.
7. Give an accurate description of Turkey in Asia, its divisions, population, and productions.

V.

(Time, 2½ hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the seas, islands, chief bays, and headlands; trace the course of the Ebro, Garonne, Guadalquivir, Elbe, Arno, Spree, Oural, Vistula, and the line of the Apennines, Cevennes, Caucasus, Hartz, and Doffrine mountains; mark the position of Rome, Moscow, Bergen, Mount

Etna, Vienna, Marseilles, Berne, Gottenburg, Heidelberg, Varna, Seville, Belgrade.

2. On the accompanying map of England insert the names of the places marked, and of the principal bays, harbours, rivers, and headlands.
3. Name, in order, the counties and most important towns through which a traveller would pass in going from Birmingham to Berwick, and mention any objects of special interest which he might see.
4. Describe as minutely as you can the position of the following places, and mention any circumstances of interest which attach to them: Trieste, Avignon, Florence, Candahar, Philadelphia, Pitcairn's Island, Bomarsund, San Francisco, the Khyber Pass, Oregon Territory, Port Natal.
5. From what countries are the following articles imported in the greatest quantities into England:
   Cotton, wine, opium, indigo, palm oil, mahogany?
6. Name the chief rivers of North America, and the most important towns on the banks of each.
7. Write a geographical description of either Greece or Jamaica, describing their physical features, boundaries, climate, productions, inhabitants, &c.
8. Mention any remarkable points (1) of resemblance, (2) of contrast, between Africa and Europe, as regards their physical geography.

VI.

Constabulary, Ireland.

(See present Subjects.)

1. On the accompanying map of Ireland show the position of the principal lakes and mountain ranges; trace the principal lines of railway connecting Dublin with the south of the island, and mark the position of the principal towns through which they pass.
2. In what counties and on what lines of railway are the following towns:—Athy, Andover, Peterborough, Hawick, Yeovil, Diss, Thurles, Dunkeld, Swindon, Athlone?
3. What countries are watered by the following rivers:—the Rhone, Rio de la Plata, San Francisco, Garonne, Amoor, Goomtee? Mention the sea into which each flows.
4. Where are the following places and for what are any of them remarkable:—Culloden, Curacao, Atalanta, Geelong, Surat, Ehrenbreitstein, Damascus, Namur, Malaga, Chicago?
5. Where are Catalonia, Bessarabia; St. Michael's, Ischia; the mountains Wetterhorn and the Brocken; the rivers Frazer and Cauvery; the Gulf of Obi; Algoa bay?
6. Draw a map of the west coast of England and Wales from Carlisle to Land's end, as large as your paper will admit, marking the counties, headlands, river mouths, and seaport towns.
7. Write a geographical description of Prussia.

VII.

Constabulary, Ireland.

1. On the accompanying outline map of England and Wales mark the names of the chief bays and headlands; of the counties on the coast between Boston and Falmouth, and the chief towns of each; trace the course of the Thames, Mersey, Wharfe, Wye, Tees; and mark by asterisks, with the names written near them, the position of Carlisle, Grimsby, Dover, Kendal, Hereford, Swansea, Oxford, Birmingham, York, Bedford.
2. On the accompanying outline map of Ireland insert the names of the chief bays and headlands; trace the course of the Barrow, Foyle, Liffey, Shannon, Slaney, and the line of the most important ranges of hills; and place Clonmel, Mullingar, Naas, Newry, Lifford, Thurles, Enniskillen, Castlebar, Trim, Tullamore.
3. Name the chief harbours on the west coast of Ireland, and the county in which each is situated.
4. Describe any one of the great lines of railway in Ireland; naming, in order, the counties through which it runs, and the most important stations upon it.
5. Name the chief rivers, and two or three of the most important towns, in each of the following counties:—Cavan, Galway, Kilkenny, Mayo, Waterford.
6. Name the capital towns of the following countries:—Spain, Austria, Bohemia, Hanover, Scotland, Brazil, China, Massachusetts, Denmark, Greece.
7. Where are the following places; to whom do they belong; and what do you know about any of them?—Moscow, Cairo, Damascus, Richmond (U.S.), Dresden, Lyons, Turin, Delhi, Ning-po, St. Helena.
8. Explain fully the meaning of *latitude*, *longitude*, *promontory*, *bay*, *river*, *island*, *strait*, *continent*, *lake*, *ocean*.

QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY.

Set to candidates for the situation of unpaid Attache, who are required to show a knowledge of "so much of M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary, as relates to the country to which they are about to proceed."

I.

Geography, History and Statistics of Switzerland.

1. Into how many cantons is Switzerland divided? Name them, giving their principals towns, and stating what language is ordinarily employed in each of them respectively.

2. State the population of Switzerland, and what proportion of it consists of Roman Catholics.
   In which cantons especially do the Protestant inhabitants form a majority?
3. Describe accurately the course of the river Aar, mentioning its chief tributaries on either bank. What other rivers of importance have their sources in Switzerland.
4. Draw a map of Switzerland, giving in the margin the heights of the principal mountains.
5. What are the principal manufactures of Switzerland? Under what advantages and disadvantages are they carried on?
6. What are the laws and customs prevalent in Switzerland with regard to the division of property?
7. What is the form of government now established in Switzerland; and when was it placed on its present footing?
   How is the Federal Assembly composed, and where are its meetings held?
8. What course has been adopted by the Swiss government with regard to public education?

II.

Geography and Statistics of Prussia.

1. Enumerate the provinces and regencies into which Prussia is divided, and mention some of the chief towns in each.
2. Describe the position of the chief sea-ports of Prussia, and the course of her principal rivers.
3. What are the most important mineral products of Prussia, and in what provinces respectively are they found?
4. State approximately the population of Prussia and of Berlin, the number of the Prussian regular army, and the Prussian contingent to the Germanic Confederation.
5. At what annual cost is the Prussian army maintained? State the regulations with regard to the Prussian *landwehr*.
6. Explain fully the nature of the important change which was introduced in the tenure of land in the year 1811, and its effects both present and probable. What was the state of the law regarding landed property previous to the change?
7. What are the present regulations concerning the collection of duties on imports in Prussia, and how do they affect the internal trade of the country?
8. Mention the most important imports and exports of Prussia, and give a rough estimate of their value.
9. Give an outline of the constitution promulgated by the King of Prussia in December 1848. To what extent has it since been carried out?

III.

Geography and Statistics of Denmark.

1. Draw a map of Denmark and the adjoining islands, and the entrance to the Baltic.
2. Write a geographical description of Denmark, mentioning its situation, extent, population, physical features, and its principal mineral and vegetable products.
3. Give some account of the state of agriculture, and of the agricultural labourers, in Denmark.
4. Of what do the exports of Denmark principally consist? What was their annual value (approximately) (1) in 1836, (2) in 1847?
5. Sketch the history of Denmark during the present century.
6. Who is the present King of Denmark, and when did his reign begin?
7. Describe the general constitution of the supreme Government, and state the effect of the constitutional law passed in 1849.
8. What is the amount of the public debt and of the annual revenue? What is the value in English money of a million of rixdollars? How is the land tax charged?
9. Explain fully the following terms:—*amter*, *stifter*, *folksthing*, *amtman*, *tons of hardcorn*, *Landsthing*.

IV.

Geography and Statistics of the United States.

1. On the accompanying map of North America indicate the principal mountain ranges, rivers and lakes, and the position of any ten large towns.
2. How do the regions into which America is divided by its mountain ranges differ in soil and vegetation? Where are the principal coal beds, and where are other minerals found? In what states are sugar, cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, mainly produced?
3. Roughly estimate the population and its rate of increase. What are the causes of the rapidity of this rate? What is the proportion of slaves to whites in the slave states? What Indian tribes still exist, and in what numbers?
4. What are the chief powers of Congress? What are the numbers and the qualifications of the senators, and the representatives? What are the powers of the President, and how is he elected?
5. What are the main divisions of the army, and the main quarters of each.
6. What provisions are made for religion and education?
7. What are the principal fishing grounds of the Americans? From what ports do the fishing vessels start?
8. Enumerate the United States of America: distinguishing (1) the thirteen original states, (2) those in which slavery is prohibited.

HISTORY.

I.

The British Empire.

Specimen Paper.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time, 2½ hours.)

1. When did the Union take place between England and Scotland? What were its terms? What benefits has each country derived from it?
2. Mention the most distinguished characters who lived in the reign of Elizabeth, and write a short account of any two of them.
3. Give an account of Wat Tyler's Rebellion; of the Gunpowder Plot; of the death of Charles I.; the South Sea Scheme.
4. Give an account of the Star Chamber; the Constitutions of Clarendon; the Petition of Right; the Habeas Corpus Act.
5. Mention the most remarkable names in the history of British India, and give an account of any two of them.
6. How did Gibraltar and Malta come into the hands of the English?
7. Give a short account of the wars in Ireland in the reign of Henry II.
8. Mention the dates, the names of the commanders on each side, and the general results of the following battles:—

   The Boyne, Copenhagen, Navarino, Mortimer's Cross, Vimeiro, Minden, Killicrankie, Cape St. Vincent, Plassy.

Describe as minutely as you can the circumstances of any three of them.

II.

English History.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time, 2½ hours.)

1. What where the chief causes which led Henry V. to invade France? Sketch briefly the events of the war which followed, the terms of the treaty which concluded it, and the results to England.
2. What do you know of Cranmer, Robert Bruce, Wilkes, John of Gaunt, Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Nelson?
3. What part did Henry VIII. take in the Reformation, and by what motives was he apparently actuated?
4. Mention who were the parties engaged in the following battles, and which was victorious, and describe minutely the circumstances of any three of them:—Poictiers, Corunna, Edgehill, Navarino, Prestonpans, Barnet, Sedgemoor.
5. Enumerate the most distinguished men who lived in the time *either* of Charles I. or of Queen Anne: and write a *short* life of any two of them.

6. Under what circumstances, and by what right, did the following monarchs come to the throne of England:—Alfred, William the Conqueror, Lady Jane Grey, William III.
7. Narrate the circumstances under which the Saxons settled in England.
8. How did England acquire Malta, Gibraltar, Bombay, Heligoland?

III.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed 2½ hours.)

1. Sketch the character of Henry II., Henry VII., Queen Elizabeth, George I., Sir T. More, John Hampden, Algernon Sidney, the Marquis of Montrose.
2. State distinctly the claims asserted by Edward IV. and his rivals respectively, to the throne of England.
3. Write an account of the principal events in the reign of *either* Richard III. *or* Queen Mary.
4. In whose reign did the following insurrections take place? What were the objects of the insurgents, and what success did they meet with? Wyatt's, Jack Cade's, Wat Tyler's, The Rye House Plot.
5. Write a brief history of the Popish Plot in 1678.
6. In whose reign did the following eminent persons flourish, and for what were they famous respectively:—Guy Earl of Warwick, Cardinal Pole, Bishop Latimer, George Villiers Duke of Buckingam, Piers Gavaston, Lady Arabella Stuart, Dr. Sacheverell.
7. Who were the parties engaged in the following battles, and which was victorious:—Aboukir, La Hogue, Poictiers, Malplaque, Vittoria, Bunker's Hill, Shrewsbury? Describe minutely the circumstances of any *one* of them.
8. What is the nature of the following ordinances, when were they passed, and by whom:—The Constitutions of Clarendon, the Bill of Rights, the Act of Settlement, the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act?

IV.

OUTLINES OF HISTORY.

Specimen Papers

In all cases dates should be given.

1. Who were the contending parties in the following battles:—Marathon, Cannæ, Herda, Cranicus, Chæronea, Pavia, Vittoria, Marengo, Borodino, Megiddo?
   Describe minutely the circumstances and results of any three of them.

2. Mention any famous person or events connected with Alexandria, Troyes, Campo Formio, St. Jean d'Acre, Seringapatam, Toulon, Quebec, Elba, Issus.
3. Sketch *briefly* the lives and characters of Pericles, Scipio Africanus the elder, Philip of Macedon, the Black Prince, Gustavus Adolphus.
4. What claims had William I., Stephen, James I., George I., to the English throne? Who were their immediate predecessors? What European Sovereigns were contemporary with any of them?
5. Mention the most important events that occurred, and the most remarkable persons who flourished, *either* between 1500 or 1550, or between 1700 and 1750 A.D.
6. Who were the parties and who the most remarkable individuals engaged in the following wars, what were their causes and results, and what were the most important actions fought in them?

   The Peloponnesian War, the second Punic War, the Peninsular War, the American War.
7. Give some account of the establishment and extension of the Turkish power in Europe.

V.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. Sketch *briefly* the history of the Peloponnesian War; mentioning the states concerned in it on each side; its origin; the principal events that occurred in it; the chief men who took part in it; its results.
2. Who were the contending parties in the following battles, and what were their results:—

   Marathon, Wagram, Naseby, Culloden, Zama, Granicus, Marengo, Poictiers?

   Describe minutely the circumstances of any three of them.
3. Trace *briefly* the causes of the rise and fall of the power (1) of Venice, (2) of Spain. At what period was each at its greatest height of prosperity? In what condition is each at present?
4. Draw a parallel between the war with Russia and any other war in ancient or modern history.
5. Give a *brief* account of the life and character of any three of the Popes.
6. Sketch *briefly* the causes of the great rebellion in England.
7. Sketch briefly the life and character of any three of the following persons:—Vespasian, Mary Queen of Scots, Alcibiades, Francis I. of France, Frederic the Great, Henry VIII.
8. Name the English sovereigns of the House of Plantagenet. Whom do you consider (1) the best (2) the worst of them? Give reasons for your opinion.

VI.

MODERN HISTORY.

Specimen Papers.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. Enumerate the chief provisions of Magna Charta.
2. *Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, Guelph.* In what way did members of each of these families first rise to the English throne?
3. Give a character of Henry the Fifth of England before and after his accession to the throne, and a sketch of his campaigns and conquests in France.
4. Write a short life of Oliver Cromwell, and give some account of the relations between his Government and the other European Powers.
5. Write short lives of Louis the Eleventh of France, and of Charles the Rash of Burgundy. Show how the character and policy of the one was likely to strengthen, and of the other to weaken, his hereditary power, and state if you can the substance of the remarkable judgment passed on the character of Louis by Philip de Commines.
6. Write a short description of the life and manners in England in the time of Henry the Eighth *or* Queen Ann.
7. Explain the allusions in the following passages :—

   (a) "There was a Bishop of Winchester in King Henry the Sixth's "days. This bishop was a great man born, and did bear such a stroke "that he was able to shoulder the Lord Protector. Well! it chanced "that the Lord Protector and he fell out, and the bishop would bear "nothing at all with him, but played me the *satrapa*; so that the "Regent of France was fain to be sent for from beyond the seas to "set them at one, and go between them."—*Latimer's Sermons.*

   (b) "While England was agitated, first by the dread of an invasion, "and then by joy at the deliverance wrought for her by the valour of "her seamen, important events were taking place on the Continent. "On the sixth of March William had arrived at the Hague and had "proceeded to make his arrangements for the approaching campaign. "The prospect which lay before him was gloomy. The coalition of "which he was the author and the chief had during some months "been in constant danger of dissolution."—*Macaulay.*

8. Give a sketch of the Thirty Years' War, mentioning the chief leaders on either sides, and their fate.
9. Compare France under Louis the Fourteenth with England under Charles the Second and James the Second.
10. From what great Russian family did Peter the Great spring? At what period in Russian History was the first of that family raised to the throne?
11. "From Macedonia's madman to the Swede": Illustrate this line by describing the career of Charles the Twelfth.

12. State very briefly when, and with what result, the following battles were fought :—

    Stamford Bridge, Evesham, Stoke, Dunbar, Sedgemoor, Morgarten, and Morat.

VII.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. Trace the descent of the reigning sovereign of England from Henry VII.
2. Sketch the character of Henry VII. What were the leading features of his domestic and foreign policy respectively ?

   Compare the condition of England as to literature and arts during his reign with what it had been in these respects at the beginning of the century.
3. Describe the political state of Italy in the fourteenth, and of Spain in the fifteenth century.
4. Give some account of the war known as the Seven Years' War. What nations took part in it, and what were the objects which each sought to gain ? Mention the treaty by which it was concluded, and its principal terms.
5. When were the Unions effected (1) between England and Scotland, (2) between Great Britain and Ireland ?

   How was each nation represented in the combined Parliament ?
6. What wars were concluded by the following peaces or treaties : Give the date and the most important conditions settled by them :—

   Aix-la-Chapeile, Amiens, Bretigni, Cambray, Campo Formio, Utrecht, Westphalia.
7. Write a short biography of the following persons :—Leo X., Gustavus Adolphus, Cardinal Richelieu, Lord Peterborough, The Emperor Charles V.
8. What was the Pragmatic Sanction ? To what contests did it give rise ?
9. Explain and state the origin of the terms Guelfs, Ghibelins, Montagnards, Girondists, Whigs, Tories.
10. Explain fully the allusions contained in the following passage.

    "At a time when Europe was outraged by the Duke of Bourbon's capture of Rome, when the children of Francis were prisoners in Spain, and Henry, with the full energy of his fiery nature, was plunging himself into a quarrel with Charles, as the champion of the Holy See....."
11. Mention the dates, the names of the commanders on each side, the occasion, and the results of the following battles :—

    Marengo, Pavia, Pultowa, Minden, Hexham, Rocroi, Dettingen, Salamanca.

I.—*Modern History from the Year* 1789.

Specimen Papers.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. When was the union between Great Britain and Ireland effected? What persons took a prominent part in opposing or forwarding that measure? Mention some of the arguments they employed. How was Ireland represented in the combined Parliament?
2. Give the date and principal articles of agreement of the treaty by which Venice was subjected to Anstria; and give a brief account of the events which led to the overthrow of the Venetian government.
3. Who were the Girondists, and why were they so called? When did their influence cease? Give a brief sketch of the lives and characters of some of the leading men among them.
4. Give some account of the struggle in Switzerland in the year 1798, and its result. What was the professed object of the French Directory?
5. What was the nature of the Act of Germanic Confederation framed by the congress of Vienna in 1815? What agreement was made at the same time with regard (1) to the Ionian Islands; (2) to the Swiss Confederacy?
6. State briefly the circumstances under which the following battles were fought:—Leipsic, Hohenlinden, Albuera, Arcola, Valmy.
7. When and where did the following eminent persons flourish, and for what where they respectively famous:—Kutusoff, Haller, Euler, Marshal Ney, Kant, Lessing, La Fayette, Kotzebue, Darwin, Diebitsch, De Saussure, Madame de Stäel?
8. When did the Russians first gain possession of Bessarabia? Describe briefly the campaign which preceded the treaty of Adrianople, and give its date, and the principal articles of agreement.
9. Trace briefly the history of Sweden throughout the period 1789—1815.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND THE CONSTITUTION.

I.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time for each Paper, 3 hours.)

1. Describe shortly the principal political events which occurred between the execution of Charles the First and the assumption of the Protectorate by Cromwell.
2. What is the constitutional position of the cabinet council?
3. Under what limitations were the regal powers exercised by the Prince Regent during the mental incapacity of George III.?
4. What are the privileges of the House of Commons in regard to money-bills?

5. When the House of Commons and the House of Lords disagree as to amendments introduced into a bill by one or other of them, what course has to be pursued?
6. What was the nature of the claim to the English Crown advanced by or on behalf of the following persons:—(1) Perkin Warbeck, (2) Lady Jane Grey, (3) Mary Queen of Scots, (4) the Duke of Monmouth?

II.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. What were the claims to the English throne of Henry IV., Edward IV., Willliam III., and George I.?
2. Write a short account of the origin of the British Parliament, and of the growth of its power?
3. Give a short account of the policy and character (1) of Lord Strafford, (2) of Mr. Canning.
4. Enumerate the leading English statesmen in the reign of Charles II.; and write a short account of the life and character of one of them.
5. When was the union effected (1) between England and Scotland, (2) between Great Britain and Ireland? How is each nation represented in the combined Parliament?
6. Who were the contending parties in the following battles, and what were their results: — Dettingen, Dunbar, Stoke, Lexington, Tewkesbury, Quatre Bras, Talavera, Flodden, Najara?
7. Describe concisely the purport of the following laws and ordinances:— The Petition of Right, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Test Act, the Self-denying Ordinance.
8. Describe the proceedings necessary for the passing of a law.

III.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. Trace the descent of the reigning Sovereign from Henry VII.
2. State when the following measures were enacted, and mention their most important provisions:—The Habeas Corpus Act, Poyning's Law, the Self-denying Ordinance, the Test Act.
3. Mention the circumstances connected with one of the following cases:—
   (*a*) The Attainder of Sir John Fenwick.
   (*b*) The Impeachment of Lord Danby.
4. Enumerate the leading English statesmen in the reign of George II., and write a short account of the life and character of one of them.
5. Trace the rise and progress of the power of the British Parliament, noticing the most important changes which have from time to time been introduced into its constitution.
6. When the House of Commons and the House of Lords disagree as to amendments introduced into a bill by one or other of them, what course has to be pursued?

IV.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. Enumerate the leading English statesmen in the reign of William III., and write a short account of the life and character of *any two* of them.
2. Divide English history, since the Conquest, into periods, and state the grounds of your division.
3. What claims had Henry VII., James I., and George I., to the English throne? What European sovereigns were contemporary with any of them?
4. State when the following measures were enacted, and discuss briefly their social and political effect:—The Habeas Corpus Act, Poyning's Law, the Self-denying Ordinance, the Test Act.
5. When and under what circumstances were the following battles fought? Mention the names of the commanders on each side—Shrewsbury, Hexham, Lincoln, Pinkie, Dettingen, Vittoria, Lexington, Flodden,
6. In whose reign did the following persons flourish, and for what were they famous respectively?—Lord Hastings, Lord Peterborough, Marquis of Montrose, Protector Somerset, Milton, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.
7. Trace the rise and progress of the power of the British Parliament, noticing the most important changes which have from time to time been introduced into its constitution.

V.

In all cases dates should be given.

1. Give some account of the events which led to the passing of Magna Charta, and state its most important provisions.
2. Who were the following persons? State in whose reign they flourished, and the most important facts with which their names are connected:—Hotspur, Thomas Cromwell, Guildford Lord Dudley, Darnley, Thomas A'Becket, Philip II. of Spain, Queen Henrietta Maria.
3. When were the following battles fought; who were the contending parties; who were the leaders; and what were the results?—Hexham, Flodden, Prestonpans, Edgehill, Landen, Talavera, Cape St. Vincent.
4. When was the union effected (1) between England and Scotland, (2) between Great Britain and Ireland? How is each nation represented in the combined Parliament?
5. Give some account of the political and social state of England at the date of the restoration.
6. Mention the most celebrated statesmen who lived in the reign (1) of William, (2) of George III.; and sketch the character and life of one of them.

7. What wars were ended (1) by the treaty of Troyes, A.D., 1420, (2) by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, A.D., 1748? What were the chief articles agreed to in each case?
8. Why is the reign of Henry VII. an important epoch in the constitutional History of England? Contrast the present extent of the royal authority with its extent at that period.
9. Describe concisely the purport (1) of the Petition of Right (2) of the Bill of Rights.

GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.

Specimen Paper.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. Give some account of (1) the return of Heracleidæ, (2) the Thirty Tyrants.
2. Mention some of the most remarkable oracles and augeries in Greek and Roman History.
3. What do you know of Camillus, Manlius, Torquatus, Jugurtha, Germanicus?
4. What was the real object of the Agrarian Laws? Give the different occasions on which they were brought forward.
5. What Greek colonies were planted in (1) Sicily, (2) Italy? Mention any circumstances of interest connected with their settlement.
6. For what events are the following places famous?—Sardis, Delium, Mycenæ, Chæroneia, Pylos, Pydna, Beneventum, Philippi. Give a brief account of the events you mention.
7. What were the causes of the short duration of the Athenian Empire?
8. How were seats obtained in the Roman Senate at different periods in the history of the Republic? What were the relations of the Senate to the executive authorities?

FRENCH.

In Test and Pass Examinations it is usual to give a passage to be translated from French into English; but in Examinations which are Competitive a passage in English is also given to be turned into French.

Translate into English:

Il faut que je vous conte une petite historiette qui est très vraie, et qui vous divertira. Le Roi se mêle depuis peu de faire des vers. M.M. de St. Aignan, et de Dangeau lui apprennent comment il faut s'y prendre. Il fit l'autre jour un petit madrigal, que lui même ne trouva pas trop joli. Un matin il dit au Maréchal de Grammont: "Monsieur le Maréchal, lisez je "vous prie ce petit madrigal, et voyez si vous en avez jamais vu un si "impertinent; parcequ'on sait que depuis peu j'aime les vers, on m'en "apporte de toutes les façons." Le Maréchal, après avoir lu, dit au Roi: "Sire, votre Majesté juge divinement bien de toutes les choses; il est vrai

"que voilà le plus sot et le plus ridicule madrigal que j'aie jamais lu." Le Roi se mit à rire, et lui dit : "N'est il pas vrai que celui qui l'a fait est un fat?" "Sire, il n'y a pas moyen de lui donner un autre nom." "Oh! bien," dit le Boi, "je suis ravi que vous m'en ayez parlé si bonnement; "c'est moi qui l'ai fait." "Ah! Sire, quelle trahison! que votre Majesté "me le rende; je l'ai lu brusquement." "Non, M. le Maréchal, les pre- "miers sentiments sont toujours les plus naturels."

Le Roi a beaucoup ri de cette folie; et tout le monde trouve que c'est la plus cruelle petite chose que l'on puisse faire à un vieux courtisan. Pour moi, qui aime toujours á faire des reflections, je voudrais que le Roi en fît là dessus, et qu'il jugeât par là combien il est loin de connaître jamais la vérité.—*Mme. de Sévigné.*

Duroc, né en Auvergne, d'une famille de gentilshommes militaires et pauvres, avait été élevé dans les écoles de l'ancienne artillerie, et avait les mœurs sévères, l'esprit arrêté de cette arme. Triste par nature, sensé, discret, peu ambitieux, se défiant des prospérités éblouissantes de l'empire, il regrettait presque d'être attaché à un char courant au travers des précipices, mais il n'avait pu s'empêcher de le suivre, attiré par le génie de Napoléon, flatté de sa confiance, comblé de ses bienfaits. Un homme sage, même en se défiant de la fortune, ne sait pas toujours la repousser. Grand maréchal du palais, ayant en quelque sorte l'inspection de toutes choses et de tout le monde, Duroc ne manqua jamais d'informer Napoléon de ce qu'il fallait qu'il sût, sans toutefois desservir ni calomnier personne, parcequ'il voulait uniquement être utile, et jamais satisfaire ses antipathies ou ses préférences. Il était le second ami sûr et vraiment dévoué que Napoléon perdait dans l'espace de vingt jours. Aussi Napoléon était-il profondément ému de cette perte. Sorti de la chaumière où l'on avait placé Duroc mourant, il alla s'asseoir sur des fascines, assez près des avant-postes. Il était là, pensif, les mains étendues sur les genoux les yeux humides, entendant à peine les coups de fusil des tirailleurs, et ne sentant pas les caresses d'un chien appartenant à un régiment de sa garde, qui galopait souvent à côté de son cheval, et qui en ce moment s'était posé devant lui pour lécher ses mains. Un écuyer étant venu l'arracher à cette rêverie, il se leva brusquement et cacha ses larmes, pour n'être pas surpris dans cet état d'émotion.—*Thiers.*

Other passages were given from :

Montalembert :—

L'Avenir Politique de l'Angleterre. Cap. ii. "Tout en Angleterre est discuté.....pour si peu."

Voltaire :—

(1.) Mahomet. Act ii. scene v. "Chaque peuple à son tour .....il la faut asservir."

(2.) Siècle de Louis XIV. chap. xxviii. "Louis XIV. avait dans l'esprit..... ...un des plus braves."

La Bruyère :—Des Ouvrages de l'esprit.

(1.) "Si certains esprits vifs.....du bon et du beau."

(2.) "D'on vient que l'on rit.....se morfondre."

Thiers:—Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire.

(1.) Liv. xxix. (vol. viii. p. 510.) "Le Prince de la Paix .....dans sa jeunesse."

(2.) Liv. xliv. (vol. xiv. p. 370.) "Tandis.....Napoléon."

(3.) Liv. xliv. (vol. xiv. p, 370.) "A cet aspect magique .....le dernier."

Louis Blanc:—Histoire de la Révolution Française.
Guizot:—Cromwell—*Fénélon*, Télémaque.
Rousseau—Confessions—*Montesquieu, Mignet, &c.*

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Specimen Paper of Indian Civil Service.

(Time, 3 hours.)

Grammar.

N.B.—The Questions are to be answered in English.

1. Give the primitive tenses of the following verbs:—*envoyer*, *courir*, *voir*, *croire*, *croître*, *fleurir*, *plaire*.
2. Explain the different meanings of the following expressions:—*avoir affaire à—avoir affaire avec—avoir affaire de.*
3. Draw up a single general rule for the syntax of the French past participle. Give examples.
4. Account for the difference of orthography in the following sentences: *La dame que j'ai* vu *peindre—La dame que j'ai* vue *peindre. Le peu de bienveillance que vous m'avez témoignée—le peu de bienveillance que vous m'avez témoigné—Je les ai* vus *voler—Je les ai* vu *voler.*
5. Translate the following sentences, noticing the difference of signification of "prendre garde"—*Prenez garde qu'il ne comprenne—Prenez garde qu'il ne comprenne pas—Prenez garde qu'il comprend ce que nous disons.*
6. Explain the difference in the meaning of some neuter verbs when used with the auxiliary *être*, and with the auxiliary *avoir*. Give some examples, and the general rule.

History.

1. Describe the moral and intellectual condition of France towards the end of the reign of Louis VI.
2. Give an account of the rise and fall of the second house of Burgundy.
3. Describe the circumstances which attended the death of Louis XIV., and the religious and political reaction which took place under the regency of Philippe D'Orléans.

4. Describe the situation of parties in France at the time of the opening of the *Etats-généraux*, 1789.
5. What were the consequences of the Revolution of the 9 Thermidor? Name the leading men of the Thermidorian party.
6. Mention the most important facts connected with the following persons:—*Guizot*, *Molé*, *Cousin*, *Lamartine*, *Royer-Collard*.

Literature.

1. What was the influence exercised on the French language by the *Hôtel de Rambouillet?* Name the chief writers of that celebrated society.
2. Draw a short parallel between *Bossuet* and *Massillon;* name their principal works.
3. Trace the influence exercised on the genius of *Racine* by his education at Port-Royal. Give an outline of *Athalie.*
4. *Rousseau*—In what does his prose differ from that of *Voltaire?* Trace his influence on some of the leading men of the *French Revolution.*
5. Name the chief historians of our time; noticing the peculiarities of their talent, and the different schools to which they belong.

Composition.

Write an essay in French on one of the following subjects.

1. Que penser du goût littéraire d'une nation lorsque ce qu'elle admire ne réussit que chez elle?
2. L'ignorance de l'avenir est un bienfait pour l'homme.
3. De l'influence de l'industrie sur le développement intellectuel et moral de l'humanité.

LATIN.

Passages given to be translated from Latin into English.

Ceterum fama tanti facinoris per omnem Africam brevi divulgatur. Adherbalem omnesque, qui sub imperio Micipsae fuerant, metus invadit. In duas partes discedunt Numidæ: plures Adherbalem sequuntur, sed illum alterum bello meliores. Igitur Iugurtha quam maxumas potest copias armat: urbes partim vi, alias voluntate imperio suo adiungit: omni Numidiae imperare parat. At Adherbal, tametsi Roman legatos miserat, qui senatum docerent de caede fratris et fortunis suis; tamen, fretus multitudine militum parabat armis contendere. Sed ubi res ad certamen venit, ictus ex praelio profugit in provinciam, ac deinde Roman contendit. Tum

Iugurtha, patratis consiliis, postquam omni Numidia potiebatur, in otio facinus suum cum animo reputans, timere populum Romanum, neque adversus, iram eius usquam, nisi in avaritia nobilitatis, et pecunia sua, spem habere. Itaque paucis diebus cum argento et auro multo legatos Romam mittit, quibus praecipit, uti primum veteres amicos muneribus expleant; deinde novos acquirant: postremo, quemcumque possint, largiundo parare ne cunctentur. Sed ubi Romam legati venere, et ex praecepto regis hospitibus aliisque, quorum ea tempestate in senatu auctoritas pollebat, magna munera misere, tanta commutatio incessit, uti ex maxuma invidia in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Iugurtha venerit, quorum pars spe, alii praemio inducti, singulos ex Senatu ambiundo nitebantur, ne gravius in eum consuleretur. Igitur, ubi legati satis confidunt, die constituto, Senatus utrisque datur.—*Sallust.*

Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra
Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim
Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori;
Tranquillo silet, immotaque attollitur unda
Campus, et apricis statio gratissima mergis.
Hic viridem Æneas frondenti ex ilice metam
Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti
Scirent, et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.
Tum loca sorte legunt: ipsique in puppibus auro
Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori;
Cetera populeâ velatur fronde juventus,
Nudatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitescit;
Considunt transtris, intentaque brachia remis:
Intenti exspectant signum, exsultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulsans, laudumque arrecta cupido.
Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,
Haud mora, prosiluere suis: ferit æthera clamor
Nâticus; adductis spumant freta versa lacertis;
Infindunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit
Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus æquor.—*Virgil.*

Other passages were taken from:—

Virgil:—
(1.) George ii. 136–157.
(2.) George. ii. 475–502.
(3.) Æn. vi. 156–178.
(4.) Æn. xi. 300–323.
(5.) Æn. xi. 376–398.

Cornelius Nepos:—
(1.) Vita Catonis, cap. iii.
(2.) Vita Alcibiadis, cap. viii.

Livy:—
(1.) Lib. v. cap. 2 (to exercerent)
(2.) Lib. xl. cap. 8 (to cecinerim)
(3.) Lib. xli. cap. 2.

Cicero:—
(1.) In verrem. act ii. lib. ii. cap. 1.
(2.) De Divinatione, lib. i 27.

Sallust :—
Bell. Jugurth. capp. 57, 58.

Cæsar :—
(1.) De Bell. Gall. lib. viii. caps. 1 and 2.
(2.) De Bell. Civ. lib. ii. cap. 6.
(3.) De Bell. Civ. lib. iii. cap. 37.

Tacitus :—
(1.) Annal lib. xiii. cap. 38.
(2.) Agricola, cap. 22.

Plautus :—
Rudens, Act i., sc. 5.

Horace :—
(1.) Odes i. 31.
(2.) Epistles i. 2, 1–14.

Passages given to be translated into Latin.

Translation into Latin is not prescribed for any office, but is introduced in those competitive examinations of which Latin forms a part.

What youth can say, any more than an old man, that he shall live until night? Youth catches distempers more easily, its sickness is more violent, and its recovery more doubtful. The youth indeed hopes for many more days: so cannot the old man. The youth's hopes are ill-grounded: for what is more foolish than to place any confidence upon an uncertainty! But the old man has not room so much as to hope: he is still happier than the youth, he has already enjoyed what the other does but hope for. One wishes to live long, the other has lived long. But, alas! is there anything in human life the duration of which can be called long? Nothing which must end ought to be valued for its continuance. If hours, days, months, and years pass away, it is no matter what hour, what day, what month, or what year we die. The applause of a good actor is due to him at whatever scene of the play he makes his exit. It is thus in the life of a man of sense: a short life is sufficient for him to manifest himself a man of honour and virtue; when he ceases to be such, he has lived too long, and while he is such it is of no consequence to him how long he shall be so, provided he is so to his life's end.—*Spectator.*

His utmost influence and activity were now exerted in persuading many of his friends to engage in the service, and in urging forward the preparations for the voyage. All his own funds, together with what money he could raise by mortgaging his lands and his Indians, were expended in purchasing military stores and provisions, or in supplying the wants of such of his officers as were unable to equip themselves in a manner suited to their rank. Inoffensive and even laudable as his conduct was, his disappointed competitors were malicious enough to give it a turn to his disadvantage. They represented him as aiming already, with little disguise, at establishing an independent authority over his troops, and endeavouring to secure their respect or love by his ostentatious and interested liberality.—*Robertson.*

Other passages were given from :—

(3.) *Chesterfield* :—Letters to his son, No. C.
"As often as I write.....your only friend."

(4.) *Arnold*, History of Rome, vol. i. p. 306.
"Early in the morning.....the crowd gave way."
(5.) Ditto, vol. ii., p. 221.
"No attentions.....better omen."
(6.) *Hume*, History of England, vol. i. p. 57, cap. 2.
"Though sometimes repulsed.....in safety."
(7.) Ditto, vol. ii. p. 188, cap. 16.
"Here commences.....valour and humanity."
(8.) *Spectator*, No. 6.
"It happened at Athens.....practise it."
(For Hexameters) *Arnold*. Sohrab and Rustum.
"As when some winter.....knew him not."
(For Lyrics) *Shaks*. Henry viii. act iii., sc. i.
"Orpheus with his lute.....die, &c., &c."

GREEK.

Passages given to be translated from Greek into English.

Καὶ νύ κε δὴ ξιφέεσσ' αὐτοσχεδὸν οὐτάζοντο,
εἰ μὴ κήρυκες, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἠδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν,
ἦλθον, ὁ μὲν Τρώων, ὁ δ' Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
Ταλθύβιός τε καὶ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένω ἄμφω.
μέσσῳ δ' ἀμφοτέρων σκῆπτρα σχέθον· εἶπέ τε μῦθον
κήρυξ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένα μήδεα εἰδώς·
Μηκέτι, παῖδε φίλω, πολεμίζετε, μηδὲ μάχεσθον·
ἀμφοτέρω γὰρ σφῶϊ φιλεῖ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
ἄμφω δ' αἰχμητά· τόγε δὴ καὶ ἴδμεν ἅπαντες.
νὺξ δ' ἤδη τελέθει· ἀγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθέσθαι.
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη Τελαμώνιος Αἴας·
Ἰδαῖ', Ἕκτορι ταῦτα κελεύετε μυθήσασθαι·
αὐτὸς γάρ χάρμῃ προκαλέσσατο πάντας ἀρίστους.
ἀρχέτω αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ μάλα πείσομαι, ἥπερ ἂν οὗτος.
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ·
Λίαν, ἐπεί τοι δῶκε θεὸς μεγεθός τε βίην τε,
καὶ πινυτήνῳ· περὶ δ' ἔγχεϊ Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατος ἐσσι·
νῦν μὲν παυσώμεσθα μάχης καὶ δηϊοτῆτος
σήμερον· ὕστερον αὖτε μαχησόμεθ', εἰσόκε δαίμων
ἄμμε διακρίνῃ, δώῃ δ' ἑτέροισί γε νίκην·
νὺξ δ' ἤδη τελέθει· ἀγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθέσθαι·
ὡς σύ τ' ἐϋφρήνῃς πάντας παρὰ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιοὺς,
σούς τε μάλιστα ἕτας καὶ ἑταίρους, οἵ τοι ἔασιν·
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κατὰ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος
Τρῶας ἐϋφρανέω καὶ Τρωάδας ἑλκεσιπέπλους,
αἵτε μοι εὐχόμεναι θεῖοι δύσονται ἀγῶνα.—Homer.

Τῷ δὲ Δημοσθένει τοιόνδε τι οἱ Μεσσήνιοι παρήνουν, ὅπερ καὶ τ, τρῶτον· ἀναδιδάσκοντες αὐτὸν τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ὡς εἴη ῥᾳδία ἡ αἵρεσις ἐὸ ἑναι ἐκέλευον ὅτι τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὰς κώμας, καὶ μὴ μένειν ἕως ἂν ξύμπαντες ἀθροισθέντες ἀντιτάξωνται, τὴν δ' ἐν ποσὶν ἀεὶ πενρᾶσθαι αἱρεῖν. ὁ δὲ τούτοις τε πεισθεὶς καὶ τῇ τύχῃ ἐλπίσας, ὅτι οὐδὲν αὐτῷ ἠναντιοῦτο, τοὺς Λοκροὺς οὐκ ἀναμείνας οὓς αὐτῷ ἔδει προσβοηθῆσαι (ψιλῶν γὰρ ἀκοντιστῶν ἐνδεὴς ἦν μάλιστα) ἐχώρει ἐπὶ Αἰγιτίου, καὶ κατὰ κράτος αἱρεῖ ἐπιών. ὑπέφευγον γὰρ οἱ ἄνδρωποι, καὶ ἐκάθηντο ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων τῶν ὑπερ τῆς πόλεως· ἦν γὰρ ἐφ' ὑψηλῶν χωρίων, ἀπέχουσα τῆς θαλάσσης ὀγδοήκοντα σταδίους μάλιστα. οἱ δὲ Αἰτωλοὶ (βεβοηθηκότες γὰρ ἤρη ἦσαν ἐπὶ τὸ Αἰγίτιον) προσέβαλλον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις καταθέοντες ἀπὸ τῶν λόφων ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν, καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον, καὶ ὅτε μὲν ἐπίοι τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον, ὑπεχώρουν, ἀναχωροῦσι δὲ ἐπέκειντο· καὶ ἦν ἐπὶ πολὺ τοιαύτη ἡ μάχη, διώξεις τε καὶ ὑπαγωγαί, ἐν οἷς ἀμφοτέροις ἦσσους ἦσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι.

Μέχρι μὲν οὖν οἱ τοξόται εἶχόν τε τὰ βέλη αὐτοῖς καὶ οἷοί τε ἦσαν χρῆσθαι, οἱ δὲ ἀντεῖχον· τοξευόμενοι γὰρ οἱ Αἰτωλοί, ἄνδρωποι ψιλοί, ἀνεστέλλοντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοῦ τε τοξάρχου ἀποθανόντος οὗτοι διεσκεδάσθησαν, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκεκμήκεσαν ἐπὶ πολὺ τῷ αὐτῷ πόνῳ ξυνεχόμενοι, οἵ τε Αἰτωλοὶ ἐνέκειντο καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον, οὕτω δή τραπόμενοι ἔφευγον, καὶ ἐσπίπτοντες ἔς τε χαράδρας ἀνεκβάτους καὶ χωρία ὧν οὐκ ἦσαν ἔμπειροι διεφθείροντο· καὶ γὰρ ὁ ἡγεμὼν αὐτοῖς τῶν ὁδῶν, Χρόμων ὁ Μεσσήνιος, ἐτύγχανε τεθνηκώς.—Thucydides.

Other passages were given from :—

Homer :—
Iliad. ix. 182–204.
ix. 620–642.
x. 143–167.

Thucydides :—
Lib. iv. cap. 21, 22.
Lib. iv. cap. 78 (to δρόμῳ).

Sophocles :—
Ajax, 845–865.

Euripedes :—
Electra. 610–635.

Herodotus :—
Lib. viii. cap. 8.
Lib. ix. cap. 81.

Plato :—
Ἐρασται, page 136, § v.

Passages given to be translated into Greek.

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The chief reason that induced me to enter upon this subject is the observation I have made, of the many fallacies and circumventions in the world,

especially in servants towards their masters; and I have always found that proud and stately princes who will hear but few are more liable to be imposed on, than those who are open and accessible: but of all the princes that I ever had the honour to know, the wisest and most dexterous to extricate himself out of any danger or difficulties in the time of adversity was our king [Louis XI.]. He was the humblest in his conversation and habit, and the most painful and indefatigable to win over any man to his side, that he thought capable of doing him either much mischief or good: though he was often refused, he would never give over a man that he once undertook, but still pressed and continued his insinuations, promising him largely, and presenting him with such sums and pensions as he knew would satisfy his ambition; and for such as he had discarded in the time of peace and prosperity, he paid dear (when he had occasion for them) to recover them again; but when he had once reconciled them, he retained no pique to them for what had passed, but employed them freely for the future. He was naturally kind and indulgent to persons of indifferent condition, and morose to such as he thought had no need of him.—*Philip de Commines.*

Among the savage nations of hunters and fishers, every individual who is able to work is more or less employed in useful labour, and endeavours to provide, as well as he can, the necessaries and conveniences of life for himself, or such of his family or tribe as are either too old, or too young, or too infirm, to go a hunting and fishing. Such nations, however, are so miserably poor, that from mere want they are frequently reduced, or at least think themselves reduced, to the necessity sometimes of directly destroying and sometimes of abandoning their infants, their old people, and those afflicted with lingering diseases, to perish with hunger, or to be devoured by wild beasts. Among civilized and thriving nations, on the contrary, though a great number of people do not labour at all, many of whom consume the produce of ten times, frequently of a hundred times, more labour than the greater part of those who work; yet the produce of the whole labour of the society is so great, that all are often abundantly supplied; and a workman, even of the lowest and poorest order, if he is frugal and industrious, may enjoy a greater share of the necessaries and conveniencies of life than it is possible for any savage to acquire.—*Adam Smith.*

(For Iambics.) *Shelley.*—Prometheus unbound. "Then Prometheus .....the shape of death."

GERMAN, ITALIAN, &c.

The examination of candidates in these languages is conducted in a similar manner.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Specimen Paper.

(Time, 2½ hours.)

1. Give the plural of the following:—*country, valley, child, goose, sheer woman, mouse, house, this, it.*

2. Give the feminine of the following:—*author*, *emperor*, *hero*, *he*, *nephew*,
3. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of the adverbs, *ill*, *well*, *little*, *much*, *wisely*.
4. Give (1) the past tense active, (2) the past participle of the verbs *be*, *bring*, *cleave*, *leave*, *seat*, *set*, *sit*, *teach*, *tear*, *write*.
5. Parse fully the following sentence:—
   "Observe which of your companions have the most friends, and you will see that they are those who deny themselves that they make others happy."
6. Write out in full the *present tense active*, the *past tense active*, the *pluperfect tense passive*, and the *future active*, of the verb *to buy*, giving all the persons singular and plural.
7. What is wrong in the following sentences? Write them down as they ought to be.
   (*a*) Where has John and Charles been to?
   (*b*) I never heard whom it was you seen.
   (*c*) As for Henry and I, we was both took by surprise.
   (*d*) Neither him nor me had not expected it.
8. Explain what is meant by the *subject* and *predicate* of a sentence.
9. Analyse the following sentences —
   (*a*) The International Exhibition has now been open more than a month.
   (*b*) It is always pleasant to meet an old schoolfellow.

II.

Specimen Paper.

1. Give the plural of *cow*, *sow*, *ox*, *sheep*, *child*, *woman*, *penny*, *city*, *valley*, *die*. Where two forms are in use, give both; and if there is any difference in meaning or usage, state what it is.
2. Give the past tense active, and the past participle passive of *break*, *clothe*, *forsake*, *leave*, *slay*, *split*, *sirive*, *swell*, *weave*, *work*. Where two forms are in use, give both; and if there is any difference in meaning or usage, state what it is.
3. Parse fully the following lines:—

   "No flocks that range the valley free
   To slaughter I condemn;
   Taught by that Power that pities me,
   I learn to pity them."

4. Analyse the following lines:—

   "Up they sprung
   Upon the wing, as when men wont to watch
   On duty, sleeping found by whom they dread,
   Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake."

5. When ought a noun of multitude to be followed by a verb in the singular; when by a verb in the plural? Give examples.
6. What is usually the force of the endings—*en*—*ly*—*some*, in adjectives; and of the endings—*age*—*hood*—*ster*, in nouns? Give instances.

7. "I like *walking* better than *riding*." Parse fully the words *walking* and *riding*.
8. What is meant by the "Potential mood"? What objection is there to regarding it as a mood?
9. What exception is there to the rule that "two nominatives coupled together by the conjunction *and* are followed by a verb in the plural"? Give examples.

III.

Specimen Paper.

(Time, 2½ hours.)

1. Give the plural of *knife*, *wife*, *die*, *cry*, *house*, *grouse*, *wealth*, *donkey*, *country*, *ox*; and if any of them have no plural, state the reason why.
2. Give (1) the past tense active, (2) the past participle of the verbs *weave*, *leave*, *find*, *blind*, *slay*, *catch*, *breathe*, *take*, *see*, *flee*.
3. Parse fully the following sentence:—"In all animals there is an instinct which leads them to protect their young from injury."
4. Conjugate the verb *to bear*.
5. Distinguish between *council* and *counsel*; *great* and *grate*; *rude* and *rood*; *slip* and *slide*; *stupid* and *foolish*.
   Write short sentences in each of which *one* of the words given above shall be used, so as to show that you understand the meaning of it.
6. Write short sentences, showing the various meanings of each of the following words:—*bow*, *page*, *fly*, *fleet*, *lead*.
7. Analyse the following passage:—
   "Nelson was obeyed by his men with alacrity and joy,
   because he possessed their confidence and love."
8. Enumerate the different kinds of pronouns, and give instances of each.
9. State and exemplify some of the most important rules of punctuation.
10. "Being deeply impressed with the value of *learning*, I have spent some years in *learning* Latin, and am now *learning* Greek."
    Explain the different uses of the word *learning* in this sentence.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Specimen Paper.

(Time, 3 hours.)

I.

1. Into what periods may English literature be divided? Characterize each.
2. Give some account of Chaucer and the "Canterbury Tales."
3. Give an account of the "Faëry Queen." What other poems have been written in the same metre?

4. Sketch the plot of Shakespeare's "Coriolanus" *or* the "Winter's Tale."
5. Which are the best of Johnson's "Lives of the Poets?" What is the character and the value of his principles of criticism?
6. What are the principal contributions of Scotch writers to literature?
7. Whom do you consider as the best of English prose writers, and what are the characteristics of his style?
8. Compare the "Rambler" with the "Spectator." Give the substance of any paper in the "Rambler."
9. Who are the authors of the following works? State briefly their subjects:—"Utopia," "Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs," "Drapier's Letters," "Essay on Man."
10. Where do the following passages occur? What lines immediately precede or follow?
    (*a*) One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.
    (*b*) England, with all thy faults I love thee still.
    (*c*) Full well they laughed, with counterfeited glee,
    At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
    (*d*) And airy tongues that syllable men's names.
    (*e*) Vain wisdom all and false philosophy.
    (*f*) Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood.
    (*g*) Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.
    (*h*) None but the brave deserve the fair.

II.

Specimen Paper.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. Mention the best writers of English history before the end of the 17th century.
2. Give a short account of the life and writings of Hume, and compare his historical works with those of any other historian.
3. Sketch the plot of Shakespeare's "Macbeth" *or* "Hamlet."
4. Whom do you regard as the greatest of English humourists? State the grounds of your selection.
5. Sketch briefly the substance of any one of Bacon's essays.
6. Compare and contrast the poetry of Scott with that of Tennyson.
7. Give some account of the authors, or supposed authors, and objects of the following works:—"Absolom and Achitophel," "Icon Basilike," the "Battle of the Books," the "Letters of Junius," "Hudibras," "Lycidas," "Leviathan," "Utopia."
8. Give some account of any two English writers who wrote before the language had assumed its present form.
9. Contrast, in its general character, English literature from Dryden to Cowper, with the literature of the Elizabethan age.
10. Where do the following passages occur, and in what connexion?
    (*a*) The path of glory leads but to the grave.
    (*b*) A little more than kin and less than kind.
    (*c*) And fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

(*d*) So shines a good deed in a naughty world.
(*e*) Wielding at will that fierce democratie.
(*f*) Thou art not holy to belie me so;
I am not mad.
(*g*) None but the brave deserve the fair.
(*h*) You have the letters Cadmus gave;
Think you he meant them for a slave?

LAW.

Constitutional Law.

Specimen Paper.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. What checks on the royal authority existed at the accession of Henry VII., and how far were they effective?
2. Give the best account you can of the Petition of Right, and the Act of Union between England and Scotland, the Act of Settlement.
3. What is the Mutiny Bill, and what characteristics distinguish it from other Bills?
4. In what reign and under what circumstances did the principal struggle take place in the English Parliament on the question whether public functionaries should have seats in the House of Commons?
5. In what particular do the rules of evidence observed in cases of high treason differ from those ordinarily observed in criminal procedure?
6. What were the illegal methods resorted to by Charles I. to raise money?
7. What were the questions of Parliamentary Privilege involved in the cases of (1) John Wilkes, (2) Sir F. Burdett, respectively? Give some account of the proceedings in each case.
8. What were the Statute Fines, the Peerage Bill, the Grenville Act?
9. What were the charges brought against Sir T. More, Lord Clarendon, Sir J. Fenwick, Doctor Sacheverell?
10. By what class of persons was the electoral franchise in ancient boroughs originally possessed?

International Law.

Specimen Paper.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. How is the title created to property seized at sea as hostile or contraband?
2. How is a title by first discovery to a new country completed, and how may it be forfeited?
3. Under what circumstances was the convention of Closter-Seven concluded, and why was it repudiated?

4. What is the rule of International Law as to the liability to confiscation in war of obligations contracted on the public faith of the state? When may the rule be considered to have been settled?
5. When a state is conquered and afterward recovers its independence, in what position are purchasers who have bought parts of the public domain during the foreign occupation?
6. What are droits of Admiralty?
7. What is meant by saying that judgments of a court of prize are *in Rem?*
8. What laws govern the *form* of the will made by a person domiciled abroad who possesses personalty at home?
9. In what respects was it attempted by the American government, after the recognition of its independence by Great Britain, to vary the law of nations by treaties with European powers?
10. What were the alleged breaches of the Treaty of Amiens which caused it to be set aside?
11. In what cases does the proximity of neutral territory or water have the effect of invalidating a capture made on the high sea?

Law of Evidence.

Specimen Paper.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. What is meant by the expression "res gestæ" in relation to evidence?
2. Explain the rule as to discrediting your own witness.
3. State generally the nature of the questions which may be asked in re-examination.
4. In what degree is the liberty allowed to "expert" witnesses greater than that allowed to ordinary witnesses?
5. State the alterations which have been effected by statute in the competence of parties to give evidence, and explain how the change affects the proceedings of Committees of the House of Commons.
6. What peculiarities apply to the proof of pedigree?
7. How is the judgment of a Court of Record proved, and how that of a Court not of Record?
8. Distinguish between legal presumptions and presumptions of fact, and between disputable and conclusive presumptions. Give examples of each.
9. Enumerate some of the subjects of which judicial notice can be taken.
10. How is a will proved?
11. What is the Roll of Parliament, in what custody is it kept, and on what conditions may it be inspected?

II.

Specimen Paper.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1 Enumerate the various defences that can be set up to an action on simple contract: classing separately those by which the obligation is denied to have arisen, and those by which the obligation is alleged to have been extinguished. Give a specific illustration in any kind of contract you please.

2. Under what head of evidence do you class estoppels? What is meant by the rules—

Estoppels must be certain to every intent:

Estoppels must be reciprocal:

and how are such rules reasonable?

State the chief conclusive presumptions laid down by the law with respect to infants.

3. Mention disputable presumptions of law attaching to partnership,

to the ostensible relation of marriage,

to the proved relation of marriage,

to contracts under seal,

to bills of exchange.

4. Examine the conditions under which evidence is allowed to be given of a declaration, that has been made in the course of business by a person who is not put into the witness box.

A in the course of his office or business has made a written entry of a fact on the information of B, in whose particular department it lay to ascertain the existence of such fact. Would such an entry be available towards the judicial discovery of the truth of the fact (as a declaration made in the course of business, or otherwise)—

during the joint lives of A and B?

during A's life if he survives B?

during B's life if he survives A?

after the death of both?

Give the reasons for your answers.

5. A business entry is made by a principal in the business. Explain under what circumstances the sanction which makes the entry of a subordinate admissible as evidence applies to the entry of the principal.

6. Evidence is given of an act done by A (party to the suit) or by B (A's agent in the transaction out of which the suit has arisen) bearing on the mean issue, but equivocally, until explained. Show by positive and negative instances the limits within which evidence of statements made by A, or by B, will be admissible to fix the intention with which such act was done.

7. State what the party who calls upon a Court of Error to grant a new trial, on the ground of the wrongful admission, or wrongful rejection, of evidence by the Court below, must be prepared to show.

Criminal Law.

I.

Specimen Paper.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. What do you understand by a "criminal act?" And what tests are applicable for determining whether an act is criminal or not?
2. What is "felony?" And what is "misdemeanour?" Distinguish between them.
3. Specify some ordinary offences (1) against the person, and (2) against property.
4. How is a person who has committed a criminal act usually brought to justice?
5. State shortly in what cases the Coroner has jurisdiction, and the nature of proceedings before him.
6. Which of the three superior Courts of Common Law has jurisdiction in criminal cases?
7. What is the ordinary course of criminal procedure before a Justice of the Peace?
8. Suppose that a criminal, against whom a Justice for county A has issued his warrant, passes into county B before the warrant has been executed; what course is to be adopted?
9. What are the functions of a Grand Jury?
10. What is an indictment? Write down the form of an indictment for murder and for manslaughter.

II.

Specimen Paper.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. Define the offence of larceny.
2. Is there, at common law, any period of limitation in criminal procedure?
3. Suppose that A assaults B on the King's highway, no police constable being within sight; in what manner may B proceed criminally against A?
4. How may the attendance of witnesses be compelled before a Justice of the Peace?
5. In what cases is it discretionary with a justice of the Peace to take bail? Should he improperly decline to do so, what course is open to the accused?
6. What is a Habeas Corpus ad subjiciendum?
7. Suppose that a prisoner, when put to the bar and arraigned, refuses to plead, what course is to be adopted?
8. What is a jury de medietate? and when may it be demanded?
9. Specify various plans which may be available on a criminal case?

10. In what cases does the Attorney-General *ex officio* institute criminal proceedings?
11. When may the House of Lords become the ultimate tribunal for determining a Crown case?
12. What statutes have recently been passed for consolidating the criminal law of England? Are any alterations or amendments made in our law by these statutes?

Mercantile and Commercial Law.

Set to Candidates for the Consular Service.

I.

(Time 2½ hours.)

1. What is meant by the *consideration* of a contract? Must the consideration be expressed, in order to make a written contract binding? Is a moral consideration a sufficient consideration? When is a consideration said to be executed and when executory?
2. If a bill of exchange in the hands of the indorsee is dishonoured, what steps must the indorsee take in order to recover on the bill, and against whom will his action lie?
3. What is meant by the terms "charter-party," "bottomry," "respondentia," "general average," and "demurrage"?
4. What is the right of stoppage in transitu, and when can it be exercised?
5. Under what circumstances can a passenger be compelled to assist in working the vessel?
6. What is the evidence required to show the ownership of a British ship?
7. What kinds of damage are indicated by the following expressions: "acts of God," "perils of the sea," "barratry," takings at sea," and "jettison"?
8. When do contracts by one partner bind the firm?
9. What is meant by a shipowner's lien for freight?
10. What is the limit of time within which actions on simple contracts can be generally brought? In what manner can demands be kept alive, so as to be enforceable after the usual limit of time has been passed?
11. Under what circumstances will a seaman quitting his ship not be guilty of desertion?

II.

(Time 2½ hours.)

1. What is *fraudulent preference* by an indebted trader? What circumstances tend to show that this character belongs to a particular act, and what to show the contrary?
2. When the voyage of a ship is suspended unavoidably for repairs, will freight continue to run against the merchant? How does this depend on the form of the agreement?

3. Whnt are the statutory rules respecting the time at which the master or owner of a foreign-going ship is to pay the seamen their wages? What rules must the master observe as to keeping and giving in his accounts with the seamen?
4. When the voyage of a ship, so far as the underwriters' risk is concerned, is to end when she has been moored 24 hours in good safety, whence arises the importance of the expression "in good safety"?
5. When a surety has paid the debt of his principal, what rights does the law give him (1) against his principal, (2) against co-sureties? Along with questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, of No. 1.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Specimen Paper.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. What commodity does Adam Smith regard as the measure of the value of other commodities, and on what grounds?
2. How is it that the profits in some employments are greater than in others?
3. What is Adam Smith's view of the rent of land, and in what respect does it differ from that of later writers on the subject?
4. What is meant by a *legal tender?* What is the law on this subject in England?
5. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of a metallic and a paper currency.
6. Explain and illustrate the difference between productive and unproductive labour.
7. Show, in detail, how moral qualities may have an economical value.
8. Define *capital.* Explain and illustrate the difference between *fixed* and *circulating* capital.
9. How is the *real wealth* of a nation to be measured?
10. Explain the nature and effects of Trades' Unions.

II.

Specimen Paper.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. In what sense does an increase of the currency 'quicken industry'? Illustrate by examples.
2. Under what circumstances can the largest revenue be raised—when wealth is accumulated in few hands, or when it is distributed among many persons?
3. In what way is the price of commodities in the United kingdom varied by the character of its foreign trade?
4. What is the use of a banker? How does he obtain his profit?

5. Peasant proprietorship. Is the expediency of encouraging this form of tenure affected by the character of different agricultural operations?
6. Criticise Mr. De Quincey's theory of supply and demand in their effect upon prices.
7. 'All taxation is an evil.' In what sense is this statement true?
8. What constitutes the capital of a country?
9. What is communism? Can you give any illustrations of it from the social life of communities?
10. What was the 'colonial system'? What is the present economical value of her colonies to the United Kingdom?

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

(The Bible.)

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

1. Sketch briefly the life of Abraham.
2. In what respects are Isaac, Joshua, David, and Jonah "types" of our Lord?
3. Narrate the circumstances that led to the captivity of the Ten Tribes.
4. What do you know of the Samaritans? On what occasions are they mentioned in the New Testament?
5. Write down the names of the Twelve Apostles, and mention any other names or appellations by which any of them are called.
6. Give the substance, and as much as you can of the words, of our Lord's answers on the following occasions:—
   (*a*) When his disciples asked, "Why then say the scribes that Elias must first come."
   (*b*) When they asked, "Did this man sin, or his parents, that he was born blind?"
   (*c*) When Philip said, "Show us of the Father, and it sufficeth us."
   (*d*) When Peter asked, "Lord, and what shall this man do?"
7. Sketch a map of Palestine, as large as your paper will permit, and mark on it the course of the Jordan, the Sea of Tiberias, the Dead Sea, and the situation of Jerusalem, Jericho, Samaria, Cæsarea, Cæsarea Philippi, Capernaum, Nazareth, Cana, Hebron.
8. Write out, as nearly as you can in the words of the Bible, the parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard. What lesson was it intended to convey (1) to those who heard it, (2) to us?
9. What was the charge brought against Stephen? How did he answer it? Describe the circumstances of his death.
10. Give a brief outline of the substance of any one of St. Paul's Epistles.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

(Time 3 hours.)

1. How would you organize a school of 60 children from 7 to 13 years of age, supposing you had one capable assistant? Draw a plan of the schoolroom you would prefer, showing the arrangement of the classes, and the forms and desks.
2. What are the chief difficulties in teaching a young child to read? By what methods may they best be overcome?
3. What are the chief characteristics of good reading?
4. Describe fully, and illustrate by an example, how you would teach a class *Long Division* so that they might see the reason of each step.
5. In what order would you propose to teach the elements of grammar? Give reasons for your answer.
6. Write down the heads of a lesson on any one of the following subjects:—(1) the sheep, (2) salt, (3) self-help.
7. Show the importance (1) of questioning, (2) of lecturing. Draw up a few hints on the best methods to be employed in each.
8. What are most important statistics to be recorded in a school, (1) to aid the schoolmaster in his work, (2) for the information of the school managers? Draw up tables such as would be most useful for both purposes.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, OR CORRESPONDENCE.

In test examinations the candidate is usually required to write at least two folio pages on some abstract subject. The following have lately been proposed:—

Prudence, Benevolence, Honesty.

In competitions the specimens given are often on some topic of public interest at the time. The following have recently been given:—

Visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Egypt, the New Year, Emulation, the Elephant, Summer.

The examiners, as a rule, prefer a simple narrative style of composition, without any great attempt at ornament or metaphor.

The time varies from 1½ to 2½ hours.

CHEMISTRY.

Specimen Paper.

1. Define the term *element*. What elements are gaseous, what are liquids, under the ordinary conditions of the globe? What changes do these undergo by considerable alteration of such conditions?
2. State the law of multiple proportions; and illustrate it by means of the oxides (1) of nitrogen, (2) of manganese.
3. Give the chemical names of, and write in formulæ, alum, common salt, green vitriol, calomel, corrosive sublimate, and chloride of lime.

4. The equivalent of aluminium is 13·7. How much per cent. of oxygen, of sulphur, and of aluminium is contained in the anhydrous normal (or neutral) sulphate of alumina?
5. Of what gases does the atmosphere consist? Give any *accurate* method of effecting its analysis; and state the results of this analysis.
6. Explain the changes resulting from the action (1) of hydrochloric acid, (2) of strong nitric acid, (3) of very dilute nitric acid, on gold, iron, tin, and zinc respectively; and state any facts regarding the modification of the result by the purity or the alloying of any of these metals.
7. Define the terms *temperature*, *specific heat*, and *latent heat*, and the term *volume* as applied to a gas.
8. What law has been asserted connecting the specific heats of the several elements? How far is it universal?
9. What is meant by the theoretical density of carbon vapour? Within what limits is its determination true, and on what assumptions is that determination based?
10. Describe the oxides (1) of carbon, (2) of iron; and give a complete account of the most important oxides of chlorine.
11. Phosphoric acid is tribasic. Give illustrations of each type of its salts. It undergoes modifications by the action of heat. Under what circumstances, and what types of salts result?
12. What is meant by the *empiric* as distinguished from the *rational* formula of a substance? Illustrate each by means of acetic acid.
13. Describe the chemical changes involved in the process called the vinous fermentation
14. The analyst employs sulphuretted hydrogen to separate metals from each other. Into what groups does he thus divide them, and what principles are involved in the separation?
15. A solution contains lead, tin, nickel, iron, zinc, magnesia, potash, with hydrochloric and nitric acids. Give, in detail, the process of of analysing (qualitatively) such a solution.
16. Give a series of illustrations, (1) from minerals, (2) from the products of the laboratory, of isomorphism, dimorphism, allotropism, and isomerism.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Specimen Paper I.

1. Enumerate the various kinds of levers, and state the general relation between the power and weight, when balanced on a lever.
2. Explain fully the principle of the graduation in the common and in the Danish steelyard.
3. What are the three laws of motion in dynamics, and how is their truth established?

4. Explain the construction and use of a common barometer and its vernier. Show also how a self-registering thermometer may be constructed.
5. Define specific gravity, and give a method by which the specific gravity of a body lighter than the fluid in which it is weighed may be found.

   A piece of metal whose weight in water is 12 ounces is attached to a piece of wood which weighs 16 ounces in vacuo, and the weight of the two in water is 8 ounces; find the specific gravity of the wood.
6. Explain the following terms: equator, ecliptic, zenith, solstice, meredian, meredian line, nadir, horizon, perihelion, solstitial colure, magnetic variation, compression of the earth.
7. Explain how it is that in sailing round the word a day is either lost or gained.
8. Explain the following phenomena:—
   (1) The changes of the seasons.
   (2) The different lengths of day and night.
   (3) The comparative absence of twilight in the tropics.
   (4) The trade winds.
   (5) The harvest moon.
   (6) The phases of the moon.
9. State concisely the principal arguments by which it may be proved (1) that the earth moves round its own axis, (2) that it moves round the sun.
10. Explain fully why the clock is sometimes before and sometimes behind the sun. How often are they together? What is this phenomenon called?
11. On the 31st January,—when it is 3·15 p.m. at Dublin, Lat. 53·20, Long. 6·15,—what is the hour and season at Rio Janeiro, S. Lat. 23°, W. Long. 43°?
12. Describe the common astronomical telescope, and show how its magnifying power may be measured.
13. How is a telescope made achromatic?
14. What are the various effects produced on bodies by heat? What exception is there to the law that the bulk of bodies increases with their temperature? What result would follow if this exception did not exist?
15. What hypotheses have been framed as to the formation of coal? Which do you prefer? Give your reasons.

Specimen Paper II.

1. Explain the principle of the mechanical power known as the wheel and axle. How is the principle practically employed for obtaining large mechanical advantage?

2. Illustrate by reference to the inclined plane and the screw the saying "What is gained in power is lost in time."
3. What are the requisites of a good balance? Explain popularly the means practically employed for securing them.
4. Enunciate the first and second laws of motion, and state some considerations which suggest their truth. How is their truth finally established?
5. Explain the nature of impact between two elastic bodies. If one billiard ball moving at the rate of 4 feet per second overtakes another similar ball moving at the rate of 1 foot per second, determine their motions after impact, their elasticity being $\frac{1}{2}$.
6. Describe and explain the principles of Bramah's press, and for any given machine, calculate the mechanical advantage.
7. Explain by a figure or otherwise how the length of the day at a place varies, and how it is that the sun does not always rise and set at the same points of the horizon.
8. Give an explanation of the tides, and account for spring and neap tides. Can you mention any local tidal peculiarities?
9. How would the present arrangement of the seasons be affected if the earth's axis —

   (1) Were perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic?
   (2) Retaining its parallelism, were in the plane of the ecliptic?
   (3) Pointed always towards the sun?

10. Explain what is meant by the term refraction. What effect does it produce upon—

    (1) The apparent position of a star?
    (2) The horizontal diameter of the sun or moon?
    (3) The vertical diameter?

11. When light is incident on glass, into what portions is it divided? State the laws of reflection and refraction. Can you give any account of the two great hypotheses which have been framed to account for the phenomena of light?
12. Describe Herschel's telescope, and explain its advantages and disadvantages. Trace the course of a pencil of rays through it from an external point to the eye.
13. Coal has sometimes been accounted for as the result of drift by water of masses of vegetable matter, sometimes as an accumulation of such matter by growth *in situ*. What hypotheses do these views involve, and what circumstances lend probability to each view?
14. What are the usual characteristics of a mineral vein? How far is its wealth found to depend on the rock it traverses? Describe the methods adopted by the practical miner for the discovery of a lode.
15. State the law of multiple proportions, and illustrate it by means of the oxides of (1) sulphur, (2) carbon, (3) iron.
16. Show how to test a solution for silver, soda, and arsenic.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Specimen Paper.

1. Describe what is meant by *parallel motion* in machinery.
2. Explain the principle upon which Nasmyth's steam hammer is designed.
3. Explain the principles upon which Bramah's hydraulic press is designed.
4. State what considerations limit the thickness of metal in a cylindrical hydraulic press.
5. Explain the principles of the construction of a Cornish engine.
6. Define the term horse power.
7. What is Tredgold's rules for the dimensions of safety valves in low-pressure engines?
8. The diameter of the cylinder of a locomotive engine is 16 inches, the length of stroke 21 inches, the driving wheel is 6 feet in diameter. What would be force applied at the circumference of the wheel when worked to a pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch?
9. State the object of the variable cut off, and of the link motion in high-pressure engines.
10. Describe a Daniel's constant battery and a Smee's battery.
11. What is an amalgamated zinc plate, and how is it prepared?
12. Show the general expression for the force of a voltaic current in a circuit in terms of the *electro-motive power of each element, the No. of elements, the resistance of the liquid, the distance between the plates, and their sectional area, the length of the connecting wire, and its sectional area.* (Olam's law.)
13. Describe the principles upon which Cooke and Wheatstone's needle instrument is founded.
14. Describe the principles upon which Morse's instrument is founded.
15. Explain the meaning of the term *induced currents.*

INDEXING AND PRÉCIS.

The Candidate will get full information on these subjects, and numerous sets of papers for Indexing and Précis-writing in the *Civil Service Précis*, which has been lately published.

SURVEYING.

Specimen Paper.

1. What is the length of Gunter's chain, and to what description of surveying is it particularly applicable? Give your reason for your reply.
2. The survey being plotted and laid down on a scale of 4 chains to 1 inch, what proportion does the plan bear, both lineally and superficially, to the actual size of the ground?
3. Describe the duties of the "chain follower" and "chain leader" in running a chain line.

4. If a house, a pond, or a swamp occurs in measuring a line, how is such an obstacle to be overcome, so as to complete the line and to continue its measurement beyond it?
5. If it is impossible to carry the chaining to the end of a side of a triangle of a survey, owing to the angular point being fixed on a large building, how might the distance to this inaccessible point be determined?
6. Dispose the lines on the accompanying rough diagram (H) of a form so as to survey the ground in the most advantageous manner.
7. Give an illustration of the mode in which the field book of a chain survey should be kept from any one of the triangles into which you have divided the accompanying rough diagram (H) in answer to 6.
8. Make a neat plot from your own entries of the triangle selected on a scale of 4 chains to the inch. Ink in and letter the plot.
9. Supposing you have been required to plot the whole of the work included in the rough diagram, as surveyed by means of the lines you have marked upon it, in what order would you have laid down these lines?
10. What are the different methods of ascertaining the horizontal length of distance measured on a slope?
11. Ascertain the contents of the enclosure represented by the plot (Question 8) by drawing fine pencil lines across it both longitudinally and transversely, and counting the squares.
12. Calculate the contents of the triangle supposed to have been employed in the survey of the above inclosure from the length you have assigned its sides in your imaginary field book, (Question 7).
13. Explain the mode in which you would conduct traverse surveying, supposing ordinary chain surveying to be impossible.
14. The measured distance on a slope is 729 links; the angle of inclination from one end to the other of this distance is 1° 51′, find the horizontal and vertical distance in feet between its extremities, entering your calculation in a convenient form for computation.
15. Explain how to adjust the level attached to the telescope of a 5 inch theodolite.
16. What do you mean by the line of collimation of the telescope of a theodolite?
17. In what manner, in levelling with a spirit level, may the necessity of correcting for curvature and refraction be avoided.
18. Give an illustration of the mode in which you would keep a field in levelling for sections.

EUCLID.

I.

Specimen Paper.

1. If two triangles have two angles of one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and one side equal to one side, viz., the side adjacent to the equal angles in each; then shall the other sides be equal, each to each, and also the third angle of the one to the third angle of the other.

2. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram, which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.
3. If a straight line be bisected, and produced to any point; the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square of half the line bisected, is equal to the straight line which is made up of the half and the part produced.
4. The diameter is the greatest straight line in a circle; and, of all others, that which is nearer to the centre is always greater than one more remote: and the greater is nearer to the centre than the less.
5. A segment of a circle being given, describe the circle of which it is the segment.
6. If the outward angle of a triangle made by producing one of its sides be divided into two equal angles by a straight line which also cuts the base produced, the segments between the dividing line and the extremities of the base have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another.
7. Equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides.
8. Trisect a given straight line.
9. Construct a rectangle which shall be equal to a given square (1) when the sum, and (2) when the difference of two adjacent sides is equal to a given line.
10. A tangent to a circle at the point A intersects two parallel tangents B and C, the points of contact of which with the circle are D, E, respectively: show that if BE, CD intersect in F, AF is parallel to the tangents BD, CE.

II.

1. Define a circle and a rhombus, and give Euclid's 12th axiom (relating to parallel lines).
2. If from the ends of a side of a triangle there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.
3. What is meant by a corollary? State and prove the corollaries to the proposition in which it is proved that the three angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles.
4. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the squares of the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.
5. Divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts shall be equal to the square of the other part.
6. Draw a straight line from a given point, either without or in the circumference, which shall touch a given circle.

7. In a circle, the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

ALGEBRA.

I.

Specimen Paper.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. Find (1) the sum, (2) the difference, of the two expressions—

$$\frac{1}{(x-2)(x-1)x(x+1)}, \qquad \frac{1}{(x-1)x(x+1)(x+2)}$$

(3) the quotient when the former is divided by the latter.

2. Reduce to their simplest forms the expressions—

(α) $\dfrac{x^4-5x^3+4x^3+3x+9}{4x^3-15x^2+8x+3}$

(β) $\sqrt{\dfrac{1-x-\sqrt{2x+x^2}}{1-x+\sqrt{2x+x^2}}}+\sqrt{\dfrac{1-x+\sqrt{2x+x^2}}{1-x-\sqrt{2x+x^2}}}$

3. Prove the rules for pointing in the multiplication and division of decimals.

4. Solve the following equations—

(α) $\begin{cases} \dfrac{m}{x}+\dfrac{n}{y}=1 \\ \dfrac{n}{x}+\dfrac{m}{y}=1 \end{cases}$

(β) $2x^2+11x+15=0$

(γ) $\begin{cases} x^4+y^4=82 \\ x+y=4 \end{cases}$

5. Find a number of two digits, which is three times the sum of its digits, and such that the difference between the digits is 5.

6. If any number of fractions be equal, show that each of them

$$= \frac{\text{sum of any multiples of the numerators}}{\text{sum of the same multiples of the denominators}}$$

If $\dfrac{x}{b+c-a}=\dfrac{y}{c+a-b}=\dfrac{z}{a+b-c}$, show that

$$(b-c)x+(c-a)y+(a-b)z=0.$$

7. Prove that $a^0=1$, and $a^{\frac{1}{m}}=\sqrt[m]{a}$.

Is any assumption necessary in order that this may be true?

8. *Investigate* a rule for finding the sum of n terms of an arithmetical progession.

   In the series of $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{9} + \frac{4}{27} -$ &c., find s (1) when $n = 5$, (2) when $n =$ infinity.

9. When does one quantity vary (1) directly, (2) inversely as another?

   If x varies as y, prove that $x^2 + y^2$ will vary as $x^2 - y^2$.

10. Expand $\frac{a^3}{(a^3-x^3)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$ in a series of ascending powers of x by means of the Binomial theorem, writing down the first four terms and the r^{th} term.

11. Express the numbers 957 and 23·125 in the septenary scale?

II.

Specimen Paper.

(Time, 3 hours.)

1. Find the value of $axy - \frac{a^2x - a^2y + x^3}{a^2 - x^2}$ when $a = 2, x = 3, y = 5$.

2. Add together $4\left(x^2 - \frac{y^2}{5} - 2xy\right)$ and $\frac{xy}{3} - 7\left(x^2 - y^2 - \frac{xy}{5}\right)$

3. Divide $4x^5 - x^3 + 4x$ by $2x^2 + 3x + 2$.

4. Investigate a rule for finding the square root of an algebraical quantity, and explain how the method of extracting the square root of a numerical quantity may be deduced.

5. Find the square root of—

   $$(a + b)^2 - c^2 + (a + c)^2 - b^2 + (b + c)^2 - a^2.$$

6. Find the greatest common measure of—

   $4x^4 - 12x^3 + 5x^2 + 14x - 12$ and $6x^4 - 11x^3 + 9x - 13x + 6$.

7. Solve the equations—

   $$(\alpha)\begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{2} - \frac{y+1}{3} = 1 \\ \frac{x+2}{3} + \frac{y-1}{4} = 4 \end{cases}$$

   $$(\beta)\begin{cases} \frac{12}{x} + \frac{10}{x-1} = 9. \end{cases}$$

   $$(\gamma)\ x + \sqrt{x^2 + 11} = 11.$$

8. Investigate an expression for the sum of a geometrical series; and find the sum of 30 terms of the series $2 + \frac{2}{3} + 7 +$ &c.

9. A number consists of 2 digits; if it be multiplied by 2, and the product diminished by four, the digits are inverted; and if 19 be subtracted from it, the remainder is equal to 3 times the sum of the digits; find the number.

Pure Mathematics.

1. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram, which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a rectilineal angle.
2. A segment of a circle being given, describe the circle of which it is the segment.
3. Give Euclid's definition of proportion and of similar figures, and show that similar polygons may be divided into the same number of similar triangles having the same ratio to one another that the polygons have.
4. Investigate a rule for extracting the cube root of an algebraical expression.
5. Reduce to its lowest terms the expression $\frac{3x^4 + 14x^3 + 9x + 2}{2x^4 + 9x^3 + 14x + 3}$
6. Solve the following equations—

(1) $\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = m; \\ \frac{x}{c} + \frac{y}{d} = n. \end{cases}$ (2) $ax^2 + bx + c = o.$

(2) $\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{x^2 + 2x + 4}} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + 2x + 4}{x^2 - 2x + 3}} = 2\frac{1}{2}.$

In equation (2) investigate the conditions that the values of x may be two positive integers.

7. Write down the $(r + 2)^{\text{th}}$ term and the middle term of the expansion of $(a - b)^{2n}$.
8. Find the sum of n terms of the following series—

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{4}{3} + \ldots\ldots$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \ldots\ldots$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \ldots\ldots$$

9. Given two sides of a triangle and the angle opposite one of them: show how to solve the triangle, and point out when the case is ambiguous.

If $a = 5$, $b = 7$, and $A = \sin^{-1}\frac{3}{4}$, is there ambiguity?

10. Given $\log_{10} 71968 = 4{\cdot}8571394$; diff. for $1 = 60$, find the value of $\sqrt{{\cdot}0719686}$ to seven places of decimals.
11. If three sides of a triangle are $x^2 + x + 1$, $2x + 1$, and $x^2 - 1$, show that the greatest angle is 120°.
12. A right cone is cut by a plane which meets the cone on both sides of the vertex; show that the section is a hyperbola. Under what condition is it possible to cut an equilateral hyperbola from a given cone.

13. In an ellipse prove that the line drawn through the focus at right angles to the focal distance intersects the tangent and the directrix in the same point.

Mixed Mathematics.

1. Assuming the truth of the parallelogram of forces as to direction, prove its truth as to magnitude.
2. Given the sum of two forces and their resultant, and also the angle which one of them makes with the resultant. Determine the forces, and the angle at which they act.
3. State the result of any experiments made with reference to friction.
   A body weighing 12,000 tons, placed on a plane whose inclination is 1 in 12, and acted on by two chains (each capable of sustaining a strain of 200 tons) in the direction of the plane, is just on the point of moving when the chains break. Find the coefficient of friction between the body and the plane.
4. An area is cut from one angle of a triangle equal to half the area of the triangle by a line parallel to the base. Find the centre of gravity of the remainder.
5. Enunciate the first and second laws of motion, and mention any experiments which seem to suggest their truth. How is their truth finally established?
6. A body moving uniformly in a straight line is suddenly acted on by a constant force always acting in a given direction. Determine the subsequent motion.
7. A body of given elasticity is projected vertically upwards with a given velocity, and strikes against a horizontal plane. Determine the velocity with which it reaches the ground.
8. Find the line of quickest descent from the focus of a parabola, whose axis is vertical and vertex upwards, to the curve.
9. Define "specific gravity," and show that when a solid is immersed in a fluid, the weight lost is to the whole weight of the body as the specific gravity of the fluid is to that of the solid.
10. Explain the principle of the hydraulic press, and find the mechanical power in a machine of given dimensions.
11. A particle moves in a circle under the action of a central force resident in an external point. Find the law of force. Is the force attractive or repulsive?

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY, BUILDERS' WORK, &c.

Practical Geometry and Mensuration.

1. How much paper, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard wide, will be required for a room that is 22 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 9 feet high, if there be 3 windows and 2 doors, each 6 feet by 3 feet?

2. How many square feet are contained in a plank whose length is 10 feet 10 inches, and breadth at the two ends $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet?
3. What would be the cost of paving a semicircular alcove with marble at 2*s.* 6*d.* a foot, if the length of its semicircular arc was 22·42 feet?
4. A stone 18 inches long, 17 broad, and 7 deep weighs 278 lbs., how many cubic feet of this kind of stone will freight a vessel of 230 tons burthen?
5. Compare the contents of a triangular and hexagonal pyramid, one side of the base in each being 5 feet, and their altitude $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
6. Construct a plain scale of $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet to an inch, and pen in the lines in Indian ink.
7. A semicircular arch of 16 feet span is intersected by an arch springing from the same level, and of the same rise, but of 10 feet span, forming groins. Draw the plan of their intersections, and a section of the smaller arch.
8. Before commencing work with a Theodolite, of which the good adjustment is doubtful, how would you test it?

Builders' Work.

1. State what you know of the different kinds of limestone in this country, and of their economic value.
   What are the objections to "shelly" limestone, and when it is used for building what precaution should be observed with respect to the portion exposed?
2. State how the quality of granite is affected by an excess of quartz or mica, or feldspar. Should you consider, generally, a find or coarse-grained granite to be preferable? What effect has sulphuret of iron on the granite in which it occurs?
3. State the materials with which you are acquainted suitable for lining furnaces or limekilns.
4. What points would you consider in selecting materials for a road covering? Name, in the order of their fitness for this purpose, the materials with which you are acquainted.
5. Certain limes, if not properly treated, will swell after they have been made into mortar and introduced into work. How does this arise, and what precautions would you observe in the preparation of the morter, to prevent it?
6. What do you consider to be a fair proportion of sand, gravel, and lime, for a foundation of a building under ordinary circumstances? What are the conditions under which you consider that these proportions should be varied?
5. What are the characteristics of a good brick? What crushing force per square inch should such a brick be capable of supporting?
8. What thickness of mortar would you allow in joints in ashlar work, and in brick work?

9. What are the various ways of laying hold of stones that are too heavy to be moved by hand?
10. What are the appearances by which you would judge of timber generally? What kind of timber is best suited for straight beams, straight ties, and straight pieces of framework generally?
11. If you are to use timber naturally seasoned, what arrangements should you have made in order to carry out the process effectually, and what should be the duration of such seasoning process generally to fit timber for the carpenter or the joiner?

    What timber will best bear being kept constantly wet?

Plan Drawing, Designing, Etc.

(Time, 6 hours.)

1. Give a design for a footbridge 30 feet span and 6 feet wide, the scantlings to be figured.
2. Give a design for an iron roof 30 feet span. Dimensions to be figured.
3. Also a timber roof boarded and slated of the same span, showing the calculations for the scantlings.
4. Give comparison of the expense of building walls 10 feet high, for the locality best known to you,—
    1. In brick stone work.
    2. In rubble stone work.
    3. In brigknogging plastered on both sides.
5. Give a plan and elevation of a gateway and shed for the entrance to a cemetery, with a specification and estimate of the same. The shed to be over the gateway and about 25 feet long.

GEOMETICAL DRAWING.

Specimen Paper.

1. Show how to erect a perpendicular at the end of a line which does not admit of prolongation?
2. Draw any irregular right-lined figure of 6 sides, and reduce it by construction, to a triangle of equal area.
3. Construct a triangle having two of its sides equal to 3 inches and 4 inches respectively, and the angle opposite the longer side 70°; ascertain and figure the value of the third side and of the remaining angles without calculation.
4. Draw two lines AB, BC, equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 3 inches respectively, making at B an angle of 140° re-entering towards a point X. From X, A and B, were observed to subtend an angle of 30°, and B and C an angle of 40°: find the position of the point X with reference to A, B and C.

5. Construct a plain scale of 3 chains to 1¼ inches, and give its representative fraction?
6. The observed angle from a point A to two points B and C, of which the measured altitudes above the horizon from the same point are 30°, and 35° respectively, is 45°. Construct the horizontal angle between the lines AB and AC.
7. Draw a rough diagram of a beam compass, and explain the method of setting the instrument for use.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Specimen Paper.

[Time 3 hours.]

1. Give the derivations of the words *Moral* and *Ethical.* Explain how they indicate the objects of Moral Philosophy.
2. By whom is the name "Philosopher" said to have been first used? How was it related to the name "Sophist"? When and how did that become a term of reproach? What was the quarrel of Socrates with the Sophists of Athens generally? Mention any particular Sophists who are introduced into the Dialogues of Plato, and anything you may recollect of their lives and opinions.
3. Pope calls Happiness "Our being's end and aim." What Greek Philosopher adopted that maxim as the central one of his moral system? Give his definition of Happiness, and examine the different parts of it. What is Paley's notion of Happiness?
4. Give the etymologies of these words:—"Conscience," "Duty," "Virtue," "Right," "Obligation," "Law." Is the meaning of this word the same in Physical and Moral Science? If not, what is the difference?
5. "All this," says a great writer, "is nothing more than the distinction between mere *Power* and *Authority.*" What is this distinction? What is the application of it to moral questions?
6. Give a short account of the following philosophers, noting (1) the times in which they lived, (2) the countries to which they respectively belonged, (3) any remarkable circumstances in their biographies, (4) what was most characteristic in their views of *moral* subjects: (*a*) Epicurus, (*b*) Epictetus, (*c*) Helvetius, (*d*) Butler, (*e*) Bentham, (*f*) Kant.
7. Explain and illustrate the difference between the adjectives "arbitrary" and "voluntary."
8. Explain the origin of the words "Appetite," "Affection," "Passion," "Sympathy," "Habit," "Energy," and illustrate the use of any of them by eminent writers on Morals.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

Specimen Paper.

[Time 3 hours.]

1. Sir W. Hamilton quotes these words from Cicero and Macrobius as explaining the subject of Mental Philosophy: (1) *Mens cujusque is est quisque, non ea figura quæ digito demonstrari potest. (2) Ergo qui videtur non ipse verus homo est, sed verus ille est a quo regitur quod videtur.* Translate these passages. To what theory about our nature are they opposed?
2. Give the derivations of these words: observation, attention, reflection, apprehension, comprehension, preception, conception, subject, object, substance. Illustrate from these etymologies what you may recollect of the use of any of these words in philosophical writings.
3. Explain (by reference to their derivations) the words physiology, pyschology, pneumatology, ontology. What is Locke's objection to the study which is indicated by the last of these names?
4. In what sense and on what grounds has Logic been called the Science of Names? What class of thinkers have protested against that description of it, and why?
5. In what sense is Logic an Art of Reasoning? Why is that account of it insufficient?
6. Explain the word Category. What are Aristotle's Categories? What objections have been made to them?
7. Explain the *dictum de omni et nullo.* How has the syllogism been deduced from it?
8. Give some examples of the "undistributed middle," and of popular fallacies which can be traced to it.
9. Explain and illustrate the words "Deduction and Induction." Why is Experimental Philosophy commonly called also Inductive Philosophy.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

Specimen Paper.

[Time, 3 hours.]

1. Write a short account of Buddhism. Where are Buddhists still found in our Eastern Empire?
2. Write a short sketch of Sivaji's early history down to his reception at Delhi.
3. Give an account of the events which led to the battle of Pánipat in 1761. What other important events happened about the same time in other parts of India?
4. Write an account of Chanda Sahib from his first connection with the French.
5. Who were the Rohillas? Write a sketch of their history down to their conquest by the Nabob Vizier. What became of Fyzoollah Khan?

6. Write an account of Hasting's administration from Francis' departure in 1780. For what special transactions was he subsequently impeached?
7. Write some account of Aliverdi Khan, Morari Rao, and Sir D. Ochterlony.
8. Give a geographical account of the principal states of Rajputana. What was their political condition at the death of Aurangzib? Compare their condition in 1807 and 1817.
9. If a straight line be drawn from Madras to Lahore, over what rivers will it pass? Name them in order.
10. Name in order the principal towns on the western coast of India.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Specimen Paper.

[Time, 3 hours.]

1. Give the general rules for the interpretation of Statutes.
2. How are Colonies or Dependencies classified with reference to their mode of government? In each class, what are the powers of the Crown?
3. Give an account of—

   a. The writ of Habeas Corpus.
   b. The Habeas Corpus Act.

   And state what is the effect of a suspension of the Act, and where, according to Blackstone, the power of suspending it resides.
4. What powers exercised by the executive government are derived from the prerogative of the Crown, as—

   a. The "fountain of honour, office, and privilege,"
   b. The "arbiter of commerce"?
5. State briefly—

   a. The principles on which, according to Blackstone and to Bentham, taxation is justified;
   b. The constitutional restraints on arbitrary taxation in England;
   c. The constitutional mode of imposing taxes in England.

   What does Bentham mean by speaking of taxation as "a sacrifice of security to security"?
6. "That 'laws emanate from superiors' is an identical proposition." Prove this, by defining the terms "law" and "superior." What is an "imperfect law"?
7. Define a "sanction" according to Austin, and according to Bentham. What use does Bentham make of his classification of sanctions?

8. What does Blackstone enumerate as—
   a. Primary rights of Englishmen;
   b. Auxiliary, or subordinate rights?
   Explain from Austin and Bentham the meaning of the word "right" in these phrases.
9. What meanings have been borne by the phrase "natural law"? Illustrate your answers from the Institutes, Blackstone, Austin, and Maine.
10. Explain these phrases:—
   a. Jus in rem;
   b. Jus in personam;
   c. Jus in re;
   d. Jus ad rem.
   Illustrate them by reference to the following transactions,—a sale of goods, the hiring of a servant.